The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,395 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Gwalior....	2733	500	P. Harris.....9th June.	
L. Teheran....	2988	400	W. J. Nantes....16th "	
M. Bokhara....	2944	500	H. Weigheil ....2 nd "	
L. Clyde	4221	800	E. M. Edmond ...30th "	
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber ...7th July.	
L. Ballarat....	4752	900	F. S. Tomlin ....14th "	
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards ...21st "	
L. Indus.....	3482	6.0	W. E. Breeze.....28th "	
— Assam	3536	500	S. F. Cole .....4th Aug.	
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates .....11th "	
M. Malwa	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson...18th "	
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector .....25th "	

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the former passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	5023 700	E. G. Stead.....12th June	
MIRZAPORE.....	3577 600	R. Harvey .....26th June	
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. T. Alderton ....10th July	

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (14 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route of via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 502. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
March 27, 1885.

AGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	3,000 850	1st July 1885
MANILLA.....	4,500 900	1st Augt. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ANCONA.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich ..4,000	600	2nd July
HERMINE.....	C. B. Vetona...4,000	600	4-5 Aug.
ELEKTRA.....	G. Cattich....5,100	600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on Board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

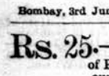
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail, 1885.
ELEKTRA.....G. Cattich .....*		4,100 600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., & apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Steam House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons. Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN MACKENZIE....	3,000 ..W. I. Rule.....	15th June.
" MACLEAN.....	2,300 ..J. Schofield...	26th "
" UGILVIE	2,900 ..G. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

* This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, an also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE and BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION. Salary, Rs. 1,000 a month.

Apply by letter to the undersigned on or before the 12th inst.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Directors of the Bonded Warehouse Associaton.

G. M. BARTON,
Official and Provincial Secretary.
Calcutta, 1st June, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock, ready at present for shipment on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PORTABLE RAILWAY, 16lbs. STEEL RAILS, with SLEEPERS, &c., complete,
ALL ROUND TIPPING WAGGONS 30 inch. gauge,
PICK WEEDERS, HOES, and PLANTERS' BEATERS of highest quality,
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 mens,
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
MANILA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Charcoal Swedish Iron.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 8th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBUMS
FOR
CABINETS AND CARTES.

THE FAIRY ALBUM.
In Calf and Morocco.....Rs. 28, 32, 38
THE CUPID AND FLOWER ALBUM.
In Calf and Morocco.....Rs. 20, 27
THE CERAMIC ALBUM.
Illustrating Old China Art, in Morocco...Rs. 25, 32, 34
THE BOUQUETS OF THE SEASON.
In Calf .....Rs. 27
THE NAUTICAL ALBUM.
In Morocco .....Rs. 20
THE BELGRAVIA ALBUM.
In Morocco .....Rs. 18
THE BRITISH ARMY ALBUM.
In Crocodile Skin .....Rs. 72
In Russia Leather .....Rs. 54
THE GROSVENOR ALBUM.
In Morocco .....Rs. 16
"THE BRIDE" OR WHITE FLOWER ALBUM.
In Morocco .....Rs. 22-8
THE "TURNER" ALBUM.
Illustrated with facsimiles of Water Colour Sketches of Rivers and Ports by J. M. W. Turner, R. A.
In Russia and Morocco .....Rs. 18, 27
THE "BREANSKI," ALBUM.
In Calf Russia and Morocco.....Rs. 27, 30, 34
THE "THAMES" ALBUM.
Illustrated with Sketches of Scenes on the River Thames.
In Calf and Morocco .....Rs. 24, 32
"YE PASTIMES OF MERRIE ENGLAND," A. D. 1270.
Founded on an illuminated Missal in the British Museum.
In Morocco .....Rs. 27
THE BUTTERFLY ALBUM.
In Calf and Morocco .....Rs. 27, 35, 38
PRESENTATION FERN ALBUMS.
In Russia Leather .....Rs. 60, 63
BIRDS AND FLOWERS ALBUM.
In Morocco and Calf .....Rs. 30, 38
THE RENAISSANCE ALBUM.
In Morocco .....Rs. 24
THE ALBUM OF THE ELEMENTS.
In Calf .....Rs. 34
THE PRINCESS ALBUM.
In Morocco.....Rs. 22-8
THE ALBUM OF ROSES.
In Morocco and Calf .....Rs. 27

SMALL QUARTO PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FOR CABINETS AND CARTES, 9½ by 8.
THE "BIJOU" ALBUM.
In Calf .....Rs. 13-8, 18

THE "BOUQUETS OF THE SEASON'S" ALBUM.
In Roan .....Rs. 18, 22

FULL SIZE PLAIN PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FOR CABINETS AND CARTES.
Handsomely bound in Morocco, Calf, Russia, Plush, &c. Rs. 13-8, 16, 18, 22-8, 27 and 36.
LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.
For mounting Views of India, &c., in half-bound Calf, Checkered Persian, Morocco, &c.
Assorted sizes, from Rs. 6 to 38.

NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS ALBUM,
PAGED AND INDEXED.
In Cloth, half-bound Calf, Morocco.
Assorted sizes, from Rs. 2-8 to 7-8.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, square and canoe shape LANDAUS, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazary.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.	FRANGIPANNI.
JASMINE.	JOCKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK.	MILLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE.	MOSS ROSE.
OPOPONAX.	YLANG YLANG.
CAPE JASMINE.	LAUGHING WATER.
SPRING VIOLETS.	SHAMROCK NOSEGAY.
RONDELETIA.	EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE,
all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... "	1 0
Seltzer Water... ... ... "	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... "	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... "	1 8
Raspberryade... ... ... "	1 8
Aerated Water ... ... "	0 12
Potash Water ... ... "	0 12
Lithia Water... ... ... "	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... "	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAVAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo street Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

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Agents, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

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ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India ; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S "PALL MALL"
EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4½ × 3½ per doz.	...Rs. 1 12	9 × 7 per doz. ...Rs. 7 8
4 × 4 "	... " 2 8	10 × 8 " ... " 10 0
6½ × 4¾ "	... " 4 0	12 × 10 " ... " 14 8
7½ × 4½ "	... " 4 8	15 × 12 " ... " 24 0
8½ × 6½ "	... " 6 8	

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

W. J. ESSAI,
PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
ENTIRELY ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.
PRICES BASED ACCORDINGLY. SEND FOR PRICE-LIST.

BOMBAY MANGOES, ALFONSO OR AFOOS, RASPBERRY OR PIREE
NOW IN SEASON.
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated
SILVER LEVER WATCH.
in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case " 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE
(IMPROVED)
FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

This Portable Machine is the best Article in use for the Cure of Nervous Diseases, Including Nervous Headache, Toothache, Tic-doloreaux, Lumbago, Sciatica, and all Forms of Nervous Pain, &c., &c.

Also for Paralysis in its Various Forms, from a Partial Loss of Sensation or Motion, to that of Perfect Paralysis.

Arranged in Mahogany Box, with Lock, size 10 in. by 5 in. by 4½ in. Rs. 18.

With Indicating Dial to show strength of Current, Rs. 27.

With Drawer containing Accessories for applying the Current to various parts of the body, Rs. 30.

Small Pocket size 5½ in. by 3 in. by 2¾ in., Rs. 12-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.
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LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of estates which have come under his charge.

Mrs. LOUISA ANN CRICK, late in the employ of the Bombay Cash Bazaar, Limited.
JAMES ABRAHAM, late Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
Mrs. AMELIA CRAWFORD, formerly Phillips, late of Belgaum.
JAMES McNAIR DUNLOP, late of Bombay, Freight Broker.
WILLIAM JOHN ONIONS, late second Engineer, I. G. S. Clive.
PETER RIORDON, late Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
GEORGE JOHN COULSON, late a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps.
HENRY HOLDSWORTH, late Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
HASSUM MOOSA, late of Bombay, Khoja Merchant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th May, 1885.

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WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to my notice that certain property, marginally noted, is about to be disposed of by orders of the Administrator-General, I give notice that I am the rightful guardian of Miss Louise Phillips, daughter of the late Amelia Crawford, formerly Phillips, and protest against the sale of the said property.

Bungalows Nos. 105, 1/2, 105 in the 1/2 Cantonment of Belgaum.

Any person purchasing them will do so at his own risk.

A. CARVALHO,
Chief Clerk Dist. Traffic Supt's Office
G. I. P. Railway.

Bhosawal, June 4, 1885.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

On account of the concerned will sell on assortment of samples of various kinds of fancy glassware, sundry goods.

5 cases superior sort cups and saucers
12 cases each containing 12 dozen toughened glass soda tumblers of the best quality.
1 case bottles of German Beer.
10 " pints.
5 " each 200, half lb. tin magnuta.
1 " white Oxford and coloured shirts.
2 " 2 lbs. tins biscuits.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 6th June, 1885.

MERJBHE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF 125 BAGS WHEAT.

Under instruction from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C, and in Re Shs Nursey Mowjee trading in the name of Mowjee Nursey, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Mandvi shop (near Keswojee Fountain), THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., 125 bags of wheat.

SALE OF SUPLUS BUILDING MATERIALS, MORTAR MILL WITH PORTABLE, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2.30 p.m., Messrs. MERJBHER, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Duke of Connaught Mills, by order of Messrs. Nursoo Saiboo, Hirjee Bhojraj & Co. and Framjee Pallonjee, contractors, the surplus materials consisting of mortar mill with portable engine and pump, large winch, long spars, teak rafters, scantlings, planks, &c., &c.

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Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and assignee for the estate and effects of Hurjivun Jeswojee and another, trading under the name and firm of Keswojee Hurjivun (insolvents), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 1, Forbes and Meadow-streets, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., consisting of white longcloths, muslin de-laine, cambrics, jaconets, muslins, shirtings in barred, coloured dorias, figured muslins, sashes, dupes, mattresses, pillows, &c.

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Bombay, 6th June, 1885.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to inform the residents of Bombay and Mofussil that they have REMOVED to No. 8, Apollo-road, Fort.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1885.

RE JOHN MACGLASHAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming upon, or indebted to, the Estate of JOHN MACGLASHAN, late an Assistant Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Ahmednuggar, who died at Aboyne in Scotland on the 23rd September, 1884, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 22nd May, 1885, by the High Court at Bombay to James Wallace, Esquire, Agent of the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, are hereby required to send to the said Administrator at the said Bank in Bombay their claims in writing within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1885.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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ICES, good quality, large quantity, and the best Liqueurs, are to be had at the Vienna Ice Cream Saloon, Church-gate-street.

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FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction To-day, Saturday, 6th, Bay Pony, lately arrived from N.-W., perfectly quiet to ride and drive, very good-looking, up to 14 stone, 7 years old, moderate reserve price.

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LOST.—A lady's keyless Gold Watch between Church-gate-station and Dr. J. Sexty Good's office, Hornby-road. The watch has been detached from the topring and bears a monogram L. L. M. Any one finding and returning the same to Mr. E.C. Monod, French Bank, will be rewarded.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

FOR SALE, one double CRIGHTON OPENER, nearly new.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street.

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FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION with Board, available for a single gentleman, in one of the coolest houses in the Fort. Apply "X," care of this paper.

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TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 5.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—This Society's English school for Girls at Girgaum will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 9th instant.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Sacoat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.—The Scottish High School, Byculla, and the "John Connon" High School, Esplanade, will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 8th of June.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, a large shipment of choice Perfumes, Hair Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Tooth-powders, &c., &c., just to hand.—GIDHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay and Secunderabad.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

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FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE, Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI.

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS, MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER, AGENT.

BANKERS
IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 " " 5 " "
6 " " 4 " "

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London,
And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated.

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody: and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER, Agent.
Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.
BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Johrfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	15 0
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmillion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
Margaux	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	..
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	6 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	6 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 0
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout	..	5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	..
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	..
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	27 0	..
Do. No. 2	22 0	..
Hennessy's "	30 0	..
Do. "	33 0	..
Do. "	36 0	..
Barton's " (Pog Brandy)	22 0	..
Do. " (Full flavoured)	26 0	..
Do. " (Invalide Brandy)	30 0	..
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	..
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	..
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
London (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Broadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	..
Oporto	18 0	..
Port, usual quality	15 0	..
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ..... Per bottle	3 0	..
Benedictine ..... "	3 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... "	5 0	..
Do. Green ..... "	6 0	..
Creme de Noyeau ..... "	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ..... "	3 0	1 12
Curacao ..... "	..	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth ..... "	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ..... "	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.
Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do'	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	FG	do. do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	A W American	do. do.
Do.	USRifle	do. do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into this country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their use, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
3 Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by European Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhoswul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Musjid "	Byculla	Shapura	Akola
Sewdha	Chinchpoogly	Mirpani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Raver	Katipurna
Parel Station	Dadar	Khanapur	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malkeir
Tannah*	Ragnar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergaun
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Pookgaun
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowice*	Wyahat
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Powsar
Shapoor	Khirkeen	Kirkum	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Kurkulla	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Tulligaun	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Chinchwud	Lohsoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Kirkee	Keim
Ballgaum	Dharam Khundi	Poona*†¶	Barsee Road*
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Loonee	Marleh
Siding	Ranjee for	Corcolee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Hoshangabad	Yeoat	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Kheirgaum	Packnoy
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Sholapur*†
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohagpore*†	Bheegwan	Kurudgam
Nandgaum*	Papda (for Pachmari)	Kasrul	Doodnch
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Balsai	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kulgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Yulwar
Gaina	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedsgherry
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Nandoora	Sholapur Road
Mojee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Kistna
Mussawud	Jubbulpore	Julsuni	Chickagoo
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichoor*†
Julgaum			

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... June 13th, 3h. 31'4m. a.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 19th, 6h. 49'8m. p.m.
Full Moon ..... ,, 27th, 6h. 9'2m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	
Sat. 6	.....	5 24	6 33	4	27m	10	6m
				4	52 a	11	36 a
Sun. 7	First Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind.	5 24	6 34	5	48m	11	30m
				6	0 a		——
Mon. 8	.....	5 24	6 34	7	12m	0	45m
				7	6 a	0	57 a
Tu. 9	Departure of English mail per s.s. Gwalior 5 p.m.	5 24	6 34	8	26m	1	40m
				8	8 a	2	6 a
Wed. 10	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 24	6 35	9	25m	2	30m
				9	7 a	3	0 a
Thr. 11	.....	5 24	6 35	10	15m	3	18m
				10	2 a	4	0 a
Fri. 12	.....	5 24	6 35	11	3m	4	5m
				10	53 a	4	50 a

* Left Aden at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 2nd inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 7.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral.
11 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 197, 315, 313 & 193.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 13 and 31.
Magnificat—Bunnett.
Anthem.—"The Lord is my Shepherd."—Macfarren.
Thursday, June 11.—St. Barnabas Apostle and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the Morning at 7 and in the Evening at 4-45.
The offertories are for the Cathedral Schools.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Fergan)

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—The morning Service is discontinued during the hot season.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 5, 195, and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 161, 172 and 20.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion, and Sermon. Hymns 176, 311 and 238.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 215, 265, and 221.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

...—Holy Communion.
...—Sunday School.
...g Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 290, 217,

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

...—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.
...ns 6, 265 and 362.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 520, 541 and 233.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon.
Alms for general Church expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The Harbour Service is discontinued during the monsoon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Mackenzie, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Gib-overer (s), from Liverpool; and Aitmore (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commilla (s), for Kurrachee; Marka (s), Zanzibar; Chilla (s), Mouimein; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; and Gulf of Venice (s), for Antwerp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Inchborva entered, and the s.s. Bokhara and Clan Cameron left, the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Malls for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Zambesi, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 8th inst.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 30th inst. was 4,60,143 maunds, and in money Rs. 19,927.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Nanoo Kanoo, aged 9 years. Deceased on Thursday went to play near a quarry-hole at Jackria-bunder, when he fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Shaik Mahomed Bunesab and Emaum Mahomed, *alias* Mahomed Kootub, two noted characters, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of loitering by night at Mousafar-Khana-lane without reasonable excuse. They were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIKARING AT LANOWLI.—Mr. W. Hilton writes to us:—I shall be obliged if you will contradict the announcement made by a correspondent in your issue of the 1st instant, regarding a number of tigers and panthers as having fallen to my rifle during last week at Khandalla. Your correspondent has been misinformed. I haven't had a cover at Khandalla or its vicks, for the last two months.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Davur at Upper Dungaree-road, a wholesale dealer in wines and oilman's stores, was broken into on the night of the 30th ult., and Rs. 71 in cash was stolen from a writing desk and a bottle of brandy from a cupboard. The thief effected an entrance by removing two of the boards of a wooden partition and breaking the lock on the door of an inner room. No trace of the offender has yet been obtained.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Seetee, a girl, aged ten years. Deceased was the daughter of a police ramoosee at New Nagpada. She had been insane for the last eighteen months, and used to absent herself from home. Early next morning her dead body was found floating in the Mustan Tank at Bellasis Junction-road. There were no external marks of violence on it, and all the ornaments she wore were found on her person. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

CORPUS CHRISTI FESTIVAL.—The annual festival of the *Corpus Christi* came off on Thursday last in the Church of N. S. de Esperance at Kalbadevie. The compound of the church, through which the procession was to pass, was brilliantly illuminated. Soon after the sermon the procession was formed, composed of several confraternities and a good number of clergy and laity. The procession proceeded round the church and re-entered the temple, when a benediction of the blessed Sacrament by Bishop Meurin, who presided at the ceremony, brought the service to a close.

MISCHIEF.—Before Mr. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, Abia Mahomed and Fakeer Mahomed were charged, the first prisoner with committing mischief, and causing damage to one Kurrim Nanjee by setting fire to his shop, and the second with abetment. Mr. Edwardes Cassidy appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Sealy defended No. 2. The facts of this case have been reported before. The defence was that the case had been "got up," and that the witnesses were untrustworthy. The first prisoner said that he had been forced by threats by the Jemadar of police to say that he had set fire to the godins under the persuasion of the other accused. Mr. Webb convicted them both. Taking into consideration the youth of the first prisoner, he fined him Rs. 10, and the second Rs. 60, or in default one month's imprisonment. On the application of Mr. Cassinath the complainant was awarded Rs. 50 of the fine, if recovered, as compensation.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86 including the undrawn balance of 1884-85	13,810,100
Remitted from 1st April to 30th May 1885	1,296,200
Balance to be remitted from 31st May to 31st March, 1886	12,513,900

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoking. The "Fragrant Floriline," being compounded in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 8, Farringdon Street, London.

BOMBAY ARTWARE.

BOMBAY, 4TH JUNE, 1885.

THE following Resolution with reference to the collection of specimens of the artware of the Bombay Presidency for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai School of Art has been issued :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th FEBRUARY, 1885.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 5547, dated 3rd December, 1884, submitting, with reference to paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 2,526, dated 19th July, 1884, a joint report from Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Griffiths regarding the annual grant to be made from Provincial Revenues for the formation of the collections of specimens of the artware of the Presidency for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai School of Art.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 12, dated 6th January, 1885, reporting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2,526, dated 19th July, 1884, that the collectors, on being called upon to report as to what has been done regarding the contributions to be made by larger municipalities towards the cost of specimens for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai School of Art, Bombay, have stated that the orders of Government were duly communicated to the several municipalities, but no contributions have yet been voted, and that in the districts of Thar and Parker and Upper Sindh Frontier, there are no specimens of artware worthy of being sent to Bombay; and stating that under the ruling contained in Government Resolution No 4,222, dated 18th November, 1884, it seems doubtful whether any municipalities can legally make contributions for the purpose stated, and if there is reason for this doubt, nothing more can be done in the matter.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 62, dated 8th January, 1885, stating that the several larger municipalities in his division, except Surat, which were asked to contribute towards the cost of the collection of specimens of artware for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Sir Jamseji Jijibhai School of Art, have expressed their inability to spare any funds for the purpose this year.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 245, dated 24th January, 1885, forwarding one from the Collector and President, Surat Municipality, together with copy of a letter, No. 17, dated 14th idem, from the Secretary, Surat City Municipality, who states that in the face of Government Resolution No. 4,222, dated 18th November, 1884, the Managing Committee is unable to recommend to the Corporation to sanction contribution towards the cost of the collection of artware, &c., for the Victoria and Albert Museum.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 2526, dated 19th July, 1884, a joint report was called for from Dr. Mac-Donald and Mr. Griffiths regarding the annual grant to be made from Provincial Revenues for the formation of collections of specimens of the artware of the Presidency for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai School of Art. The Municipality of Bombay and the larger municipalities in the mofussil were at the same time invited to contribute towards the cost of the collections. The papers now before Government contain the joint report called for and the replies of the Commissioners, N. D., and in Sind, on the subject of the municipal contributions.

2. The Commissioner in Sind, and the Municipality of Surat raise a question regarding the legality of the grant of contributions by municipalities in the mofussil towards the cost of the collections. Whether a contribution by Mofussil municipalities would be legal or not, the Governor in Council does not wish to put any pressure upon them to induce them to contribute. The Bombay Municipality may properly be expected to contribute liberally, and His Excellency in Council has no doubt that it will be ready to do so.

3. Mr. Griffiths and Dr. MacDonald, in paragraph 3 of their joint report, recommend an annual grant of Rs. 20,000 to cover the cost of the collections in addition to the existing grants of Rs. 1,200 to the Victoria and Albert Museum and of Rs. 1,100 to the School of Art, which have been allotted for special purposes; and we think we should keep the spending of them, as at present entirely in our own hands. The special grant of Rs. 1,200 for the Victoria and Albert Museum is specially intended for the collection of Natural History specimens, and if any material additions are to be made in the museum to collect the whole of this sum will be required for some years. Out of the grant of Rs. 1,100 to the School of Art, Rs. 600 are devoted to supplying the school with models and specimens, which, owing to wear and tear, require periodically to be renewed; while the remaining Rs. 500 are for the purpose of purchasing examples of Oriental Art.

4. Of the proposed annual grant of Rs. 20,000, we would suggest that Rs. 14,000 may be given to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Rs. 6,000 to the School of Art.

Letters have been already received by us from various local bodies asking for contributions of money. The Ahmadnagar and Belgaum Committee ask for Rs. 1,500 each, and other committees for proportionate amounts.. It will be best to spread the amount required over several years, and considering the number of districts, in which special manufactures are carried on, we do not think the sum we have mentioned a large one, especially when it is intended to purchase a full and typical collection of the artware of the Presidency.

5. As to the time to be spent on tour annually it is difficult to fix any definite period, as it will be regulated by the time available at our disposal from other duties, and under the circumstances we would suggest that it should be left to our discretion to choose the time that would be most convenient to us.

6. Referring to paragraph 2 of the Resolution under reply, we would point out that considerable latitude is given to local committees who are appointed the principal agents by Government for acquiring specimens of artware, whereas paragraph 9 of the Resolution No. 1, E-X of the Government of India, dated 3rd January, 1884, recommended that the duties of local committees should be omitted from the scheme for the promotion of industrial art in India, as the committee which met at Calcutta was of opinion that there would be a risk of local committees not possessing sufficient special knowledge to enable them to acquire the best types of the art of a locality. Government, like us, appear to be inclined to this opinion, as it is admitted in the Resolution that the committees may have no special knowledge of art, although they are requested to look out for good specimens, and obtain choice samples of artware. In our opinion it is very questionable whether the Museum and School of Art would be supplied with the best specimens of local art by means of such agency, and we think that this work had better be left in the hands of those who are in charge of these institutions. The local committees may, however, be of use in directing these officers as to where any artware in a district may be obtained. We further beg to call attention to paragraph 4 of the Resolution, wherein it is ordered that we are to be the agents for receiving orders from the public for duplicate samples at a charge of 10 per cent. as the cost of the agency, and we would respectfully submit that, besides the great amount of extra work this would entail upon us, it is making Government a Commercial agent, and is in direct contravention of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the revised draft scheme which state that, where there are no existing arrangements for communication between workmen and the public, it may be advisable to arrange for the establishment of an unofficial agency, through which orders and payments may be transmitted, and when the officer in charge of a museum or other officials are asked for specimens, it will be convenient for them to refer customers to the agency so established.

LESSAR'S VISIT TO PENJDEH.

THE following is a translation of M. Lessar's account of his visit to Penjdeh, which includes some important details about the occupation of Merv :—

"While treating of the question of the development of the industry and welfare of the Turkoman tribes, I said that the first of all measures to be taken was the complete pacification of their region. The inhabitants of the neighbouring country showed themselves unanimously agreed that there was but one way to attain this object, which was that 'the Russians should occupy Merv.' The majority of the inhabitants of Merv itself, conscious of the absolute impossibility of continuing their existence in the old fashion, shared this opinion. The urgent necessity of restoring order at Merv and the impossibility of doing so without the assistance of the Russian authorities, became more and more a matter of general conviction. At the beginning of 1884 the annexation of the oasis of Merv by Russia was an accomplished fact.

"I was attached to the suite of the commander of the Russian troops in the Trans-Caspian region at the very moment when they occupied Merv. The exact circumstances under which this event was brought to pass are very little known, and I feel bound to say a few words on the subject, as the voluntary participation of the inhabitants of Merv has resulted in the establishment of a connexion with the independent Turkomans between Merv and Afghanistan, that is to say, with the Sariks and Salors, a connexion to which I owed the opportunity of being able to visit the eastern part of the region of the South-Western Turkomans. These are the results of my tour, and the details collected at the time of my exploration of the western part which furnish me with the materials for establishing the general character of a country which plays at this moment so important a part in the question of the Afghan frontier.

THE OCCUPATION OF MERV.

The great majority of the population recognised, as I have just said, the impossibility of maintaining the present order of things and desired peace. This conviction first arose after the capture of Geok Tepe, and it gained ground after the visit of the Khans to Moscow on the occasion of the Coronation. The impression produced upon the Khans by everything they saw convinced them of the utter impossibility of success in a struggle with Russia. At the time of the occupation of Merv the inhabitants of the oasis counted the forty thousand of those who opposed the project of annexation because their Khans had seen with their own eyes during their visit to Russia the force and power of this country; "nothing more easy," they said, "than to massacre one thousand men who have come here but those who have been to Moscow have seen how many troops can be sent here in case of need."

"Although the general feeling was thus favourable, yet it did not suffice for the pacification of the Turkoman steppes. The disorder which has at all times prevailed at Merv prevented an end being put to the depredations committed by a few hundred incorrigible brigands. The doubtful portion of the population ranged themselves on their side on the least pretext and after the slightest success achieved by them. The almost unexpressed sentiment of these tribes would then at once recur to the memory of successes obtained in many contests with Persia and Khiva, which they had had in a way to contend with as powerful and invincible states; and then the disorders would acquire great importance. In the course of the summer of 1883 certain circumstances especially contributed to bring about such a state of things.

"The rumours of the death of the Khorasan had given rise to a number of comments. It was said that his troops were to cross the Tejend and to enter Merv for the purpose of destroying there the last remains of Russian influence. Reassuring letters had, it is true, been sent from Askabad, but the remaining population had profited by the agitation caused by these reports throughout the oasis to begin the war after their own fashion. From the commencement of autumn *alamans* were made in the direction of Persia and the Attock. The presence of foreign emissaries in the oasis tended to increase the agitation.

AGITATION AGAINST THE RUSSIAN KAFFIRS.

"Immediately after the fall of Geok Tepe there arrived at Merv an individual who concealed his true nationality and called himself Siakh Pousch. (Note.—Meaning in this instance a priest wearing a black dress. Author) He urged the independent Turkomans to have nothing to do with the Russians. Siakh Pousch was assisted by several other agitators, of whom one was an Afghan and two others were Hindus. They resided partly in Penjdeh and partly at Yulatan, only coming to Merv occasionally. Siakh Pousch began very timidly, and at first spoke little; but from the beginning of 1883, his activity took a fresh flight. He began himself to visit Khorasan and to send there subordinate agents with the object of consenting relations with the Wali of that province, with Ayoub Khan, and with all the neighbouring chiefs. He even sought to give a religious character to his propagandism, and had promulgated the following declaration: 'Have no fear under any circumstances of the Russian Kafirs. Very soon there will appear a Mussulman Lord Kurudj, who will destroy those infidels. As regards his followers Siakh Pousch declared that he had the power to defeud Merv against the Russians. He authorised brigandage by promising his partisans arms and money. He addressed several requests to the Wali of Khorassan in the name of the Sariks and the occupants of Merv, asking for Persian naturalisation; but the Persian authorities did not think themselves justified in acquiescing with his demands, as they knew how little authority Siaks Pousch really had in the oasis. Siakh Pousch gave himself in Khorassan the name of Sheikh Moussoo, affirming that he had at his disposal forty thousand armed men Christians, and he used to employ a seal having for a border the names of the twelve Imams. Nobody attached any faith to the religious character of his mission, and he was generally regarded as a political agent. His finances were reduced to a deplorable condition which prevented his recruiting any followers in Merv at first and afterwards at Yulatan. At Merv Khajar Khan had enticed about sixty horsemen to enter Siakh Pousch in return for a payment of 100 krans a month; but these recruits, finding the money not forthcoming, soon disbanded. At Yulatan Sary Khan seeing that the pay of forty horsemen whom he had recruited was not forthcoming, simply arrested and chained up Saikh Pousch, who was ransomed by the Jews of the place.

ANARCHY IN THE OASIS.

"When the *alamans* commenced in the summer an agitation spread over the plain. The end of the harvest, dwelling of the Sariks, began in the month of August the peacefully-disposed portion of the population—Sary Khan Gulk Djamal, the widow of Nour Verdy Khan, and her son Yussoun Khan sent information to Askabad that the runaways that were setting forth in every direction. Prisoners and booty were arriving at Merv daily; poor and defenceless people were pillaged even in the oasis. Anarchy was at its height. Numbers of the inhabitants were preparing to emigrate to Herat; others wished to go to Mashhad to demand the protection of Persia; a third party arrived at Askabad, requesting permission to settle at Karl Bend and in the neighbourhood of old Sarakhs. Sary Khan had several times insisted that rbody was sufficiently powerful at Merv to put an end to brigandage, and that the establishment of Russian authority and the occupation of Merv by Russian troops would alone suffice to put an end to the prevailing disorders. Complaints of the increasing audacity of the marauders were constantly received at Askabad from Khilat, Dereges, Khorasan, and the Attrek generally. There was much exaggeration in the reports about the losses actually suffered, but the situation did not for all that appear the less grave.

RUSSIAN PEACEMAKERS.

It was a matter of urgency to assist the party of peace at Merv, for its situation prevented it from acting with energy and forced it to maintain silence in face of a mere handful of malefactors full of energy and resolution. The crowd, as it always does, showed itself ready to join the side of the victors. The despatch of a Russian detachment to Kari Band in November, 1883, produced an immediate effect. The peace party had sufficiently the advantage of the insignificant band of brigandage and the liberation of the prisoners as well as the restitution of the booty. "It is on these conditions alone that I can cure the evils with which the people of Merv are menaced," was the reply of one of the Russian troops in reply to a letter from Yussoun Khan. The deputation sent from Merv for the purpose of expressing sentiments of friendship for Russia was prevented proceeding further than Kari Band. General Komaroff consented to allow it to come to Askabad and to receive it only if facts should confirm the declarations which had been made verbally. The inhabitants of Merv were first called upon to restore all the slaves of the oasis.

FIDELITY TO THE WHITE CZAR.

"This energetic attitude served to attain the principle object. The General's orders were executed, but at the same time the majority of the chiefs requested the Russians to leave Russia seeing to other means of restoring order. The slaves were set at liberty, and when the request of the inhabitants of Merv had received the Imperial sanction, four of the principal khans and twenty-four notables of the oasis arrived to take the oath of fidelity to the White Czar. This was a happy issue; but much remained to be done. The meaning of an oath is not the same in Asia as in Russia. The notables of Merv, on returning to their country, failed to observe their engagements with the Russian authorities, and they each time excused themselves under the pretext that nobody in the oasis would recognise their authority in true Russian fashion by the deputation inspired more confidence, as much by reason of the number of influential persons who gave it as on account of the circumstances leading up to the event itself. It was not less true that the mass of the people attached little weight to the engagements contracted by their delegates. This was not the first time that the chiefs had presented themselves before the representatives of the neighbouring authorities and contracted towards them obligations which, however, never prevented the practice of brigandage from continuing to exist undisturbed at Merv. It might easily have happened that these pacific indications would be modified in the most unfavourable manner when the approach of the detachment charged with the occupation of the oasis should prove the definite and irrevocable character of the new order of things. Everything depended on the circumstances under which the annexation would be held.

PEACEFUL ANNEXATION.

"The conquest of Khiva in 1873 certainly produced in Asia an impression not less strong than the capture of Geok Tepe in 1881, and yet only a few mistakes sufficed to render possible the repulse of the expedition of 1879. The favourable annexation of Merv would certainly have been a still graver matter than the campaign of 1880-81 The question was settled by the aid lent to the peace party and in the success of the struggle with outside influences which might have complicated the affair. The existence of influences of this character were not long in revealing themselves. As soon as our detachment start ed from Kari Bend the rumour spread that a resistance was being prepared at Merv, and of a determination which had been taken to prevent the Russians enterink the oasis. Never theless, as the detachment approached its goal the situation assumed a more reassuring complexion. Siakh Pousch and his accomplices had not succeeded in raising all the people. They could only collect a mere handful of malcontents. The number of partisans in favour of resistance was reduced from day to day, but might have become dangerous at the least success achieved by its leaders in the struggle for which they had prepared. Nothing of the kind, however, took place. The Russian detachment approached in tranquility; the least attempt at resistance was immediately and energetically repressed, and on the other hand the guilty were at once pardoned as soon as they admitted their fault. There was not a single case of punishment. The forty or fifty victims of this resistance fell with arms in their hands before the Russian troops. Those who made an honourable surrender were treated as dupes misled by designing persons who alone merited severe punishment. As the result the agitators found themselves completely isolated in the space of four days. They fled towards the south, but the inhabitants of Merv made them prisoners and handed them over to the Russian commander. On the 4th of March, 1884, the Russian detachment began without any obstacle to construct a fort in the neighbourhood of Koushid Khan Kala. Our losses were limited to one man killed.

THE PARTY OF RESISTANCE.

At the head of the party of resistance were Kadjar Khan, Siakh Pousch, two Hindus and one Afghan. Kadjar Khan alone was an inhabitant of Merv of some influence; all the other agitators were followers—a fact worthy of considerable interest, for during their numerous struggles with Bokhara, Khiva and Persia the Mervans never trusted to any but their own forces, and always directed their own operations themselves. These foreigners only appeared to organise the resistance against Russia, but they had not the confidence of the inhabitants. Their influence could therefore do us no injury. All their agitation only led to the loss of about fifty unfortunate dupes who had trusted to the promises of the agents. From the conquest of Akhal-Tekes to 1884 the Russian had absolutely nothing to do with the Sariks. The latter found it impossible to carry on their depredations within our borders on account of the distance which separated them from us, and especially in consequence of their hostile relations with the Turkomans of Merv, through whose territory they would have to pass on their way to our possessions. With regard to any friendly overtures, these never went beyond a few letters of no definite purport sent to Askabad by the chiefs of Yulatan, and of the journey made by the same chiefs with Kara Kuli Khan to Khiva and Petro Alexandrovsk, a journey which had no practical results. The annexation of Merv altered this condition of things. The Sariks had become our nearest neighbours. The connexion between the oasis of Merv and that of Yulatan was so intimate that the Sariks of the latter place, before even our troops had occupied the fortress of Koushid Khan Kala, resolved to join their fate to that of the inhabitants of Merv; and their chiefs had consulted the Khans of Merv to know what they ought to do, and whether it would be possible to obtain Russian protection at the same time as the inhabitants of Merv.

THE SARIKS AND THE WHITE CZAR.

The commander of the troops in the Trans-Caspian region, with whom the Sarik delegates sought an interview, explained to them in what position the newly annexed territory stood with regard to Russia what the Russian Government expected of its new subjects and their neighbours; and also the condition on which the latter could enjoy the protection of the White Czar and be authorised to become Russian subjects. Yulatan, and still more Penjdeh, were at this time regions almost entirely unknown. It is supposed that the Sariks sent their envoys in the north or the south, and the information which it was possible to collect at Merv was very inadequate, as the Sarik settlements were little accessible even to the Tekkes. The arrival of a deputation from Yulatan furnished a favourable opportunity to make a closer acquaintance with the Sariks, and with this object I returned with the deputies to Yulatan, proposing, if circumstances permitted, to proceed still further up the Murghab and to collect information about the Sariks, their agriculture and raising of flocks, their system of irrigation, their trade, their relations with the neighbouring tribes—in short, to obtain all the data required for a sufficient knowledge of our new subjects and their neighbours, so far the frontiers of the Turkoman territories might be determined.

TRAVELLING DIFFICULTIES.

"Our departure was fixed for 4th March, which was the eve that the troops charged with the delivery arms and provisions left head-quarters on the Murghab opposite the fortress of Koushid Khan Kala. I was accompanied by an interpreter named Khatym, by five Turkomans who had been my companions in previous journeys, and by a native of Merv named Kary Nazyr, who knew thoroughly all the routes across the steppe. At the approach of the Russian troops he had at first offered resistance, but he then hastened to give in his submission. He was pardoned, and took care that an opportunity might be given him to prove his repentance and devotion. We left the Russian camp on the 4th of March, which was a Sunday. Instead of taking the road to Yulatan, which runs close by the left bank of the river, we first paid a visit to Yussoun Khan of the Vekil tribe. The route by which we advanced is a section of the great route from Bokhara. Bridges for the passage of beasts of burden have been constructed over the canals and travelling is easy at the beginning of March when the water does not yet fill the little trenches. At a later period of the spring locomotion becomes difficult, or even impossible on the roads, on account of the softened earth. As for the cross-roads, completely neglected, they become simply impassable. All the country round Koushid Khan Kala, which is Persian territory, is very low, and it is absolutely necessary to watch the state of the roads. The rupture of the canal dykes might cause vast inundations and render the roads quite impracticable. The track of the chief routes was taken by caravans is always the best direction shortening as much as possible the journey across the cultivated parts of the oasis. On the 5th March we left Yussoun Khan's abode for Yulatan. The road was sent by Ilias Khan Kala, and whilst we ourselves made a *détour* in order to see the Merv dyke, which we approached by an atrocious road impassable for horses. After having examined the dyke, we had to cross the river by a ford, as there were in this part no bridges across the irrigation canals. The Tokhtamish canal is less deep than that of the Otamish, and the ford is quite practicable for horses, which stand high upon their legs. The river was then at its lowest level, and we then proceeded along the river bank for about two versts. At this place many trenches led from the river. The bottom of the trenches is higher than the river, and the latter can only flow into them to reach there even during the greatest floods. The guides assured us that the bottom of the river has sunk still lower for some time back. It is possible that a dyke which no longer exists maintains in the river the level of the water at a sufficient height to fill the trenches. After a halt we proceeded along the high road which leads to the Vekil settlements at Yulatan. At five versts from the dwelling of Sary Khan a fort is now erected the felt tents of the Medjeours, one of the small Turkoman tribes who dwelt in this region before the arrival of the Merv Turkomans. When the latter found themselves as masters in this country the Medjeours remained in the oasis as foreign guests (Mikhmans), and they share with the owners of the oasis the right to enjoy the privileges of the water for irrigation purposes.

LESSAR WELCOMED TO YULATAN.

"The route passes still further on, almost indeed to Yulatan, across a generally level country. It has the advantage of avoiding irrigation canals. The ruins of some ancient fortifications and two cemeteries, of which the monumental stones, like those to be seen in Persia, are covered with inscriptions in a perfect state of preservation, are to be met with. When nearing our destination we encountered the ruins of a brick building which the natives call Kosehi Kumbas, from two arches which are preserved intact. The road crosses several dried-up trenches which were formerly aqueducts. Almost immediately beyond these ruins the route is cut by several ravines of from five-and-twenty to forty feet in depth, in the neighbourhood of the river one of these ravines has the appearance of a lake with a profundity of from sixty to eighty feet. The natives call it Hindu Kesch, because a Hindu was once murdered there. The route crosses the river by a large and commodious bridge, but one of doubtful solidity. This bridge is exactly opposite the numerous ruins of the ancient Yulatan. A heavy storm, however, did not prevent the inhabitants of Yulatan, Sary Khan and his son at their head, from coming out to meet us at a distance of several versts. Near the bridge they handed over to us Ahmed Khan, the leader of the party of resistance, closely bound. Sary Khan had entrusted him and decided to punish him in the hands of the Russian authorities at Askabad. Siakh Pousch, Kadjar Khan, and others had succeeded in escaping from Merv and had been met the day before on the morning on the side of the Otamish in the neighbourhood of the hill of Geok Tepe. The little fort of Yulatan is situated on an elevation bordering the river. It is approached by a bridge and a narrow road at a very gentle descent. They had covered this road with fresh earth in our honour. The inhabitants gave us an excellent reception. In the evening Sary Khan made a present of sheep in token of submission and the gates of the fort and in posting guards near our felt tent. Everything in our surroundings proved, however, that those precautions were unnecessary, and that they only served to show the solicitude of the Khan.

HE VISITS PENJDEH.

"On the 6th of March natives who arrived in the morning confirmed the news of the flight of Siakh Pousch to Merv. Kadjar Khan and the other leaders of the resistance had succeeded in placing himself at the head of the party of resistance. Finding no support at Yulatan, and compromised by his promises, he found himself compelled to yield and to attempt the adventure. The information which I gained on this occasion rendered it desirable for an excursion to Penjdeh and even beyond; but an unexpected obstacle presented itself in the form of the refusal of Sary Khan and other leaders of the resistance to allow me to take this step. This bad will arose from the fact that the Tekkes and the other Turkomans had not yet been able to accustom themselves to the new situation created by the fall of Geok Tépé. They could not convince themselves that they had lost all importance in Central Asian matters, that their own desires would have very little weight in deciding the questions which related to their future, and that everything depended on circumstances beyond their control. I have often heard the Tekkes of Merv express their astonishment that whereas formerly several sovereigns would have disputed about their friendship, they were now treated with indifference. The Persians declined their offers to become naturalised, the promises of British agents only proved their complete impotency, and the Russian authorities restricted themselves to requiring that they should remain tranquil without offering the Mervites the chance of becoming Russian subjects. These poor people doubted the reality of this indifference, and believed, in their infatuation, that it was only a skilfully designed ruse. The same thing exhibited itself at Yulatan with regard to my journey to Penjdeh. The Khan got it into his head that my object was to induce the inhabitants of Penjdeh to declare themselves Russian subjects. An attempt of this character was in the eyes of the Turkomans an exploit which would confer upon its successful author epaulets and gold. It was therefore extremely desirable for them to appear as acting in my assistance. Unfortunately for them the Turkomans are very unskilful in lying and in intrigue generally. I gathered their object from their first word and was not their dupe. I then explained to them my real intentions, adding that I should abstain from giving any advice to the inhabitants of Penjdeh. If they wished to become Russian they had only to present themselves at Merv or Askabad, where they would be informed of the necessary conditions. The Turkomans, accustomed to base everything on falsehood, naturally attached little weight to my assurances; but they came, however, to the conclusion to aid me in my journey. The men who would accompany me were, it was well understood, to be rewarded. The prospect of a pecuniary gift sufficed to arouse the good-will of the Aksakals. The natives of Yulatan are far less exacting than those of Merv, not having yet been spoilt, like the latter, by frequent contact with Englishmen and Russians. I was urged to take as many travelling companions as possible. On leaving Merv I had at my disposal five horsemen of the Tekke militia, and I asked for two or three men at Yulatan who were particularly necessary to me as guides, and who might put me on friendly terms with the people of Panjdeh by explaining them that my journey was made with the most friendly intentions. A consultation ensued, and it was decided that at least twelve horsemen were necessary on account of the dangers of the way.

"So large an escort might have caused me much inconvenience, and I declared that I did not want so many as twelve horsemen. They replied: 'You will do as you like, but it would be best to accept what has been recommended by the council. If anything happened to you we should be deeply pained.' I still insisted saying that no harm would come to me, and that moreover the primitive firearms of the Sariks would be of no use beside my five rifles. A compromise was arranged. I accepted half the number they proposed, six horsemen of whom two were sirdars with the title of skilful guides. After having decided this question I visited Yulatan; Sary Khan sent his son to accompany me, to whom he gave a pistol, a completely useless precaution considering the cordial reception we met with on all sides. The whips of the men in the suite of the young Khan were much in request, and a grateful use was made of them by the native boys who followed close upon our heels and gave us a headache with their noise. I mounted a half-ruined tower in order to take a sketch of the neighbourhood. Nobody was in the place. Kadjar Khan had left with his wives for the north, and the Sariks had followed him. Yussoun Khan, who had been left behind, was in a state of the most violent anxiety, with which Hindoostan was awaiting the advent of the Russians, and preparing to accord them a really warm and unequivocal reception. The "Father Victor" has an excellent memory, and enjoyed this mild pleasantry, but made no hesitation whatever in setting about the task of trying to convince us that the assertion of his being a Russian spy was an unfounded myth and a gratuitous calumny. We took leave from him as well as from the numerous testimonials he carried with him that his real name was "Gevza de Kanovics" from the town of Buda-Pesth in Hungary. He says he belongs to the Servian Hungarian race, that he is low, and it is absolutely necessary to watch the state of the roads. The rupture of the canal dykes might cause vast inundations and render the roads quite impracticable. The track of the chief routes was taken by caravans is always the best direction shortening as much as possible the journey across the cultivated parts of the oasis. On the 5th March we left Yussoun Khan's abode for Yulatan. We then proceeded along the river bank for about two versts. At this place many trenches led from the river. The bottom of the trenches is higher than the river, and the latter can only flow into them to reach there even during the greatest floods. The guides assured us that the bottom of the river has sunk still lower for some time back. It is possible that a dyke which no longer exists maintains in the river the level of the water at a sufficient height to fill the trenches. After a halt we proceeded along the high road which leads to the Vekil settlements at Yulatan. At five versts from the dwelling of Sary Khan a fort is now erected the felt tents of the Medjeours, one of the small Turkoman tribes who dwel

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

THE interruption in telegraphic communication still continues, and although some private telegrams of yesterday have come through, Reuter's subscription messages to hand up to the close of business are only down to Wednesday evening.

Rates of discount in London are unaltered, but on the Stock Exchange the tendency is still towards ease, Consols being ⅛ down at 99⅜, whilst Rupee Paper is ⅛ lower in 4 and ¼ in 4½ per cent. In Exchange Bank Shares Chartered Mercantile are quoted 10s., Hong-Kong and Shanghai £1 higher.

In the Minding-lane markets, Linseed is reported dull, and partially 3d. per cwt. lower. Rapeseed and Poppyseed are unchanged, as also is Wheat in London, but Liverpool quotations show a further decline of 1d. per cental in No. 2 Soft White Bombay.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Wednesday appears to have been rather irregular. The tone was firm, and the day's sales estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats, spot prices being unaltered. To arrive, however, Americans near at hand were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, while in New York Ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 cent., futures 5 points down.

Here there is no change of any kind to report. Rates are the same as yesterday, and sellers are firm, but exporters are operating with more caution, having in many cases no telegrams from home.

WHEAT is quiet, and for No. 1 White Pessy we still quote Rs. 3-10-6, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-8 per cwt. Ahmedabad Red Pessy, however, is in strong demand, and native dealers are buying back contracts at the comparatively high figure of Rs. 3-9 per cwt.

SEEDS exhibit no alteration worthy of note, prices being unchanged, and the extent of new business doing very moderate in both Linseed and Rapeseed.

FREIGHTS are quiet, with a very slow inquiry on the part of shippers. Current quotations are as follows :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d. to 25s.
Open Charter ..	23s. 3d.	23s. to 26s. 3d.
Havre.....	26s. 3d. to 25s.	25s. to 26s. 3d.
Antwerp	27s.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	25s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice..	3/s. 6d. to 40s.	35s.

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver in London is quoted 1-16d. per oz. higher again, there is no special alteration to note in the market for sterling. Rates remain as given at the close yesterday, but sellers are not disposed to offer bills, and only a limited business has been done. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand .....ls. 6 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....ls. 6 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight .....ls. 7 1-32d.	,,
Credits do. .....ls. 7 1-8d.	,,
France do. .....2/1½ and 2/2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has given way in price slightly, owing to the weaker quotations from London, and Fours for cash are now down to Rs. 96⅜. For delivery up to the end of this month, however, the quotation is Rs. 96½, and transactions to a considerable extent are reported to have been done at that figure. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 99⅜. In Calcutta Reuter quotes Rs. 96⅜ and Rs. 99⅜ respectively.

SHARES.—For Spinning and Weaving Mills a better feeling prevails, and prices are in some cases Rs. 5 higher again. The improvement is due to better accounts of the market for Yarn in China. In other shares no movement is noted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	741
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong, and Shang. In. Corporation ...	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	459
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250		do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	500	1,250	1,250	..		775
Akola Press Co....	80	500	500	Rs. 50		450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45		425
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100		1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2		310
Bellary	220	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		350
Brent's Cawspore P. Mfg. Co.....	500	200	20	..		160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	41½	197½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600		715
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	300	300	150	..		140
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150		1,175
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,000	8,000	400		2,625
French Press Co.....	300	500	500	Rs. 45		610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..		450
Khamgum Cotton Press Co.....	240	500	5 0	Rs. 40		475xd
Lanmar Mfg. Co....	1,000	350	350	Rs. 20		393
Meroantile Press Co..	1,500	125	25	Rs. 7½		150
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30		33⅛
New Herat Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45		520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40		3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10		137½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	..	100	505
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—		500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50		675
Sind & Panjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90		1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25		515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		720

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,338	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-India S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 2	102
Alfred Manfg. Co....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Bellary S. & W. Co....	871	500	411	Rs. 22½	535
Bhowanggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Budoonea Mfg. Co....	1,000	500	500	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	712½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	545
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	620
City of Bombay.....	900	1,000	1,000	..	755
D. D. Spinning	3,000	100	100	..	155
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,005
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	745
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	585
Golam Hoosein & Co.	2,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,052	1,000	1,000	..	125
Hindustan Mills.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	765
Hinguanghat Mill Co..	700	500	500	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Imperial Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manufg. Co....	1,086	1,000	1,000	..	925
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	440
Jaffer Alligar Spin. Co. ..	1,200	50	50	Rs. 40	551
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,024
Khandesh.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800xd
Khan e Kankoba ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	139
Madhowji United	500	1,000	1,000	..	2,550
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	645
Manockjee Petit's....	4,000	100	100	Rs. 25	1,087½
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	197½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,410
National Spinning ...	600	1,000	1,000	—	600
NagpurCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs. 10	135
Pareil S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	6¼	135
Princes of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Ripon.....	841	1,000	1,000	..	675
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,540
Shahpore Mills	2,678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,385
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	393
Southern Maratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	...	553
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1 ..	1,00	Rs. 25	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. ew 20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto ...	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	210
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co...	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares....	41	£41	6-0-0	do.	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Gulf of Venice, 1,984 tons, Captain David Sivan, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, Captain J. G. Kewley, sails to-day for Perim, Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain A. C. Calder, sailed yesterday for Moulmein via Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons, Captain T. Collin, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Kurrachee and Canal with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Colabs, 1,125 tons, Captain H. May, which arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Moulmein (24th May), brought a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Discoverer, 1,455 tons, Captain John Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (7th ultimo) with a cargo of 2,266 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Altmore, 1,351 tons, Captain W Stephen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (7th May) with a cargo of 2,048 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Ruttonji Bomanjee and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
5	Discoverer (s).....	Hughes	Liverpool, May 7.
	Altmore (s)	Stephen	Cardiff, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Comilla (s).....	Macfayden..	Kurrachee.
	Zanzibar (s)	Abdoola	Zanzibar.
	Chilka (s)	Calder	Moulmein.
	Werneth Hall (s)..	Collin	Liverpool.
	Gulf of Venice (s).	Sivan	Antwerp.

The following vessel obtained her port-clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Cameron. Kewley, Perim, Liverpool via Canal.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Red Sea for Antwerp via Canal.
,, Mamelukе for Antwerp.
,, Magara for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June. 1 Ellora (s) ..... Warman .... Bombay, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Ships Glenorchy and Sileve Bawn.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June. 3 Tibre (s) ..... Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

June. 2 Goorkha (s) .... London.
3 Cubana (s) .... Havre.
Tibre (s) .... Calcutta.
Oriental (s)..... ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—5 cases stationery, H Dawood Bawla ; 78 cases gingerwine, rum and whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 5 boxes sherry, King King and Co ; 6 cases whisky, Wallace and Co ; 125 casks beer, Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—121 boxes candles, Framjee Ardaseer, Davur and Sons ; 4 casks earthenware, Geo H Purvis and Sons ; 60 cases soap, E Samsoodeen and Co.

Clan Cameron s—2 cases brass wire, 1 Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.

Sunbeam s—50 casks glassware, Abdool Hussen Heydarally.

Bokhara s—8 cases wine, Latham and Co; 14 cases cheese, provision and biscuit, H S Suonoo ; 836 casks spelter, Ewart Latham and Co; 2 packages Gc man silver sheets, A H Kurimbhoy ; 52 cases sodawater bottles, Latham and Co ; 5 cases aniline dye, H Tayebji ; 36 cases oilmanstores, E Russoojee ; 3 cases provisions, Purvis and Sons ; 21 cases provisions, Boulton and Co.

Loodiana s—70 cases whisky, rum and champagne, Mac Mackenzie ; 99 packages glassware, G Pestonjee ; 3 ca-es writing paper, H D Bawla ; 253 kegs iron rose nails, A C Habutally ; 5 cases polish, A K Hussen ; 5 cases confectionery and 15 cases soap, A H Esmailjee ; 50 cases empty sodawater bottles, H A C Hajee Tayeb.

Ancona s—2 cases biscuits and 1 case toys, N V Curranee.

Teviot s—16 packages photographic materials, S Hormusjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—6 cases sau-de-cologne, D Mofwanjee ; 211 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rubattino s—25 cases brandy, D P Bulton.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—312½ cwts myrabolams, H Gooculdas ; 75 cwts dry ginger, S Ramjee ; 27 bales wool and 16 bales hemp, N Mooljee ; 31 bales wool, M suntookchund ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co ; 85 cases cotton, D Sassoon ; 350 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 60 bales wool, N Khatisee ; 25 cwts oil cake, the Imperial Oil Manufacturing Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli brothers ; 49 bales cotton, B Moorjee ; 340 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

Counsellor s—31 bales wool, N Thacurdas ; 500 cwts wheat, D Ratansee ; 400 cwts bones, F M Rahimbhoy ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1, 00 cwts wheat, V Narranjee.

Clan Cameron s—1,350 cwts bedanuts, T Narranjee.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Akaba s—35 bales hides, H Jetha ; 94 cwts galls and 13 cwts gum, A R Abdool Cader ; 19 bales silms, J Furdoonjee ; 1,300 cwts myrabolams, Pelly and Co ; 134 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, A Hassan ; 2,000 cwts wheat, V Narranjee ; 100 bales cotton, C Bushby ; 12 cwts chundroon, A Mahomed ; 70 cwts horns, V Poonjee.

Clan Mackenzie s—13 bales hides, D Raghoo ; 52 cwts dry ginger and 76 cwts gum, S Ramjee ; 225 cwts turmeric and 139 cwts dry ginger, M Poonjee ; 12 bales hides, Aba Osman ; 4 bales hides, H Esmail

Loodiana s—112½ cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee ; 100 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee ; 130 cwts horns, M Moloobhoy ; 90 cwts myrabollams, A Salmon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prinz George s—900 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Teviot s—2,001 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Accomac s—450 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1,839½ cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gulf of Venice s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co. Red Sea s—4,003 cwts poppyseed and 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 7,200 cwts wheat, D Bhanji.

Athabasca s—30 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co ; 111 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Abana s—110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

Recta s—6,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bessie Morris s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, R Stewart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 90 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

Mark Lane s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mark Lane s—320 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kingdom s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

Ship Narcissus s—3,900 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Viceroy s—200 bales cotton, Gadium Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—50 cwts cloves, and 36 cwts kismiss, Yue Lun Ching ; 28 bales cotton, K Hoormukroy ; 96 cwts raisin, H F Bakey ; 150 cwts onions, M Hoosen ; 39 bales cotton, T Luckminnarayen ; 20 bales twist, the Narayen Cotton Mills ; 150 bales cotton, G I Muichund ; 25 bales cotton, H Sadarmul ; 26 cwts fennelseed, J Peerbhoy ; 300 cwts onion, H Haban 13 chests opium, S Sundutrao ; 3 chests opium, M M Tunsookrao.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Arcot s—439 bales cotton, R Lukmondas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, June 4.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·707
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·2
Dew Point.....	73·2
Relative humidity of Air.....	·774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)...	2·6
Maximum temperature of Air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)..	82·4
General Direction of Wind* .....NNW, W, NW, WNW, W, SW, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	218

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Digby, Capt., R. E. on duty, to Quetta.
Ayerst, Lt., 2nd N. Stafford Regt. on duty, to Asirgarh.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, June 6.

Vol. E. Guest having joined, is taken on the strength of the corps from this date, and posted to F. Company.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
his is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
. AGENTS WANTED.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE ?

MR. LAZARUS' System is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes :—Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are only a POPULAR QUALITY MANUFACTURED SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Pricesas previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano ..... 16 per month or Rs 320
Semi-grand, do do ..... 26 .. or .. 520
Grand, do do ..... 36 .. or .. 1,350
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH
C. MARCKS & Co. Ld.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *v* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Messrs. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL—JOHNSON—May 8, at St. George's Church Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Henry G. LeNeven, M.A. Curate, John Clark Mitchell, of Bombay, to Jane Gray (Jeanie), third daughter of the late William Johnson, Esq., also of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ALEXANDER—June 2, at Ratnagiri, the wife of H. N Alexander, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

GOOLBAI—June 4, at 77 Mody Bay, Fort, Goolbai, the dearly beloved daughter of Edulice K. Mussaney, Pleader, High Court, aged 7 years. Deeply mourned.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIS—May 29, at Mostyn Bank, Cuttack, the wife of H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEARDMORE—June 2, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, Nathaniel St. B. Beardmore, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., aged 36 years.

GWYTHER—May 28, at Mussoorie, of dropsy, Henry Gwyther, late Executive Engineer, aged 55 years.

HOWDEN—May 33, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Normand Howden, Tea Planter, Assam.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1885.

SOMETHING serious must have happened in Egypt, or in connection with Egypt, for Mr. Chamberlain to have spoken of France at Birmingham on Wednesday in terms which, to say the least, ought to preclude the President of the Board of Trade from censuring the Marquis of Salisbury's recent uncomplimentary references to Russia. The Mahdi's troops have moved forward to Korti, where a short two months since Lord Wolseley had his head-quarters ; but it was not for this, apparently, that the East Surrey Regiment, when on its way home from Suakim, was, in conformity with instructions from London, lauded at Alexandria. In the absence of plain proof to the contrary, we shall find it very hard indeed to resist the belief that the explanation is to be found in Mr. Chamberlain's speech, which unreservedly attributes the delay in the evacuation of Egypt to "the continual obstruction of the French Government to the policy of the British Government in the country," which would perhaps at last render evacuation by us impossible. This is a serious declaration, made in serious circumstances, and it may have very serious consequences. We infer from it, in the first place, that the International Commission which has been sitting in Paris for some weeks to make regulations for preserving the neutrality of the Suez Canal has failed. If it has not, the result will be the same, for Mr. Chamberlain has made it well-nigh impossible for England and France to amicably settle their differences. We do not question the policy or even the propriety of his protest against French obstructiveness. We assume that there is not a man in the Cabinet who, without grave and specific reasons, would make such a speech as this while France and England were labouring for a *concordat*, and any possibility of securing one remained. Something serious has happened, or so shrewd and influential a Minister as Mr. Chamberlain would not go down to Birmingham with what in ordinary circumstances would be a whining indiscretion. The real, indeed, reads like a deliberate confession that it is not possible to come to an understanding with France about Egypt, and that since she declines to meet us on any reasonable terms we must stay there to look after our own interests, safeguarding single-handed the interests of the country itself. It would require grave justification to warrant a Minister in making such a declaration as this, and we have no right to assume that it was mere petulance which urged Mr. Chamberlain to make a declaration which will not merely give offence to France, but which almost binds us to a policy against which he himself and nearly every member of the Government have declaimed from the first. For if it is a serious thing for the Cabinet to charge a friendly Power with continually obstructing our policy ; it is not less serious for them to commit themselves, as they have now very nearly done, to the permanent occupation of Egypt.

Such, in short, is the prospect opened up by this speech of Mr. Chamberlain's, and assuredly it is not inviting. But everybody knows that the situation is even more embarrassing than he has represented it. He sees his competitors advancing in single file, and because only the one at the head of the column comes directly into view he counts the hostile force in the singular number. But he knows well enough that behind France stands Germany, and behind Germany Austria, and behind Austria Russia. It is at the most a cautious affectation which prompts Mr. Chamberlain to speak of the Egyptian difficulty as a bilateral affair, in which England would have to deal with France alone. We saw at the Conference in London last July that this was not so. On the one side there was England, fully supported by Italy ; on the other there was France, strongly supported by the rest of the Powers, and most strongly by Germany. The same drama has been enacted in the Suez Canal Commission in Paris during the last few weeks—with this difference, that Italy now follows the rest of the Powers, and that in divisions upon points which the British delegates have been instructed to treat as vitally important they have stood absolutely alone. The controversy has been waged mainly around the question whether the duty of seeing to the execution of the rules for enforcing the neutrality of the Canal shall be entrusted to the Egyptian Government, or whether it shall be undertaken by a Commission representing the Powers. It was in this controversy that, during the week preceding the despatch of the last mail, the labours of the Commission seemed in danger of being shipwrecked. The English proposition was simply this—"The territorial Egyptian Government shall be charged with seeing to the strict execution of the foregoing articles." But this was met by the objection that the Egyptian Government would be incapable of performing the task herein sought to be imposed upon them, and hence the alternative proposition that the Consuls-General should form themselves into a Commission of Supervision, and that the Egyptian Government should not proceed to the defence of the Canal, except on the notification of this Commission. This, of course, would bring the principle of international control into full activity, and the English Government having resisted the application of that principle to the financial administration, have as strenuously resisted its application to the safeguarding of the Suez Canal. If their resistance, as seems more than possible, has led to the failure of the Commission it is a pity ; but the most absolute failure of the Commission would be preferable to a surrender of the position which England has taken up ever since France, by shirking the responsibilities which the Dual Control imposed upon her, imposed new duties and new responsibilities upon us in Egypt.

It ought not to be necessary—though we fear it is—to insist that our anxiety to exclude from Egypt anything of the nature of a dual control or a multiple control arises from no desire to maintain the *status quo* in the country. We have rights there to which those of all the other Powers combined can be only secondary, but it is not on that account alone that England has set her face against sharing her influence in the country with other Powers. We do not want to exclude them so that we may remain ; we want to exclude them so that we may thereby hasten the day of our departure. Multiple control or dual control would mean the prolongation of the provisional period. It would mean the consignment of Egypt for an incalculable time to a guardianship which would check its growth, waste its resources, and destroy whatever indigenous political resources it possesses. It will be a misfortune for Egypt and a misfortune for England if the *status quo* is maintained for any number of years. But it would be a greater misfortune if the *régime* of to-day, unsatisfactory though it is, should give place to one in which the Consuls of the Great Powers would constitute an occult, if not an overt, Council of Administration. It is a misfortune that things have been allowed to come to such a pass that we have to fight single-handed against all Europe upon such a point on this. Yet such is the fact, and if the truth must be told it is not entirely our misfortune that it is so. We did ourselves small credit in the *Bosphore Egyptien* affair, and we did little service to Egypt. The policy of one at least of the Continental Powers just now is to discredit the Egyptian Government at every opportunity to show up its shortcomings, and to find in its incompetence a pretext for intervention. The discredit, unhappily, is ours, and it is a heavy burden to us. The flagrantly illegal sinking fund decree of last year, the Khedive's recent unsuccessful effort to make a deduction from the coupon, and the unhappy proceedings anent the *Bosphore Egyptien* are incidents for which we cannot escape at least a constructive responsibility. A little more circumspection on our part would have prevented these blunders, and would have made it less easy for the other Powers to claim the right to interfere in Egypt, as they expressly do now, on the ground that the territorial authority is unable to ensure a due performance of the obligations of public law in regard to the Canal.

It would be very interesting to know the rights and wrongs of the quarrel between the Sultan of Zanzibar and a certain rebel chief named Lamo, who lives on the African mainland, and who has been made famous and, perhaps, respectable by a treaty of friendship and alliance with the German Empire. If Lamo has been hardly treated by the Sultan, no admiration can be too great for the disinteresteduess with which Prince Bismarck has gone to the help of the comparatively weak against the comparatively strong. Disinterestedness it must be which leads Germany to demand of Sayid Burghash that he shall cease hostilities against his rebellious vassal, for the *North German Gazette* says it is. Bismarck and Lamo, indeed, are brothers in peril, for while the Sultan of Zanzibar attacks Lamo on the one hand he appears to be acting unkindly to Prince Bismarck on the other. Hence the plea to England to induce the Sultan of Zanzibar "to desist from provoking Germany." England would do this by all means if she were persuaded that Germany, despite her alliance with the potentate Lamo, were in danger of succumbing to His High Mightiness of Zanzibar. But did we not hear the other day that a German squadron had been ordered to Zanzibar, and is Germany therefore in any danger of being crushed by the provoking Sultan ?

THE meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Exhibition on Thursday dealt with several important matters, but with none more important than those which relate to the financial basis upon which the Exhibition is to be worked. It is known that one of the difficulties which stand in the way is in regard to raising money for the preliminary expenses on the security of the guarantee bonds. Notwithstanding that more than fifteen lakhs have already been signed for, in addition to the Government contribution of five lakhs, there are, or in the words of a resolution passed on Thursday there may be, "serious difficulties in raising money on security of the bonds through ordinary financial sources without the assistance of a guarantee." The Government are willing to guarantee a loan of five lakhs on security of the bonds, on condition that the Committee take over at cost price the exhibits belonging to the Bombay Government which are returned from the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London next year. The offer would have had a better aspect if it had been unaccompanied with this condition, though that is not a point upon which it would be politic to be too particular. The Committee, it will be seen, ask for a much larger guarantee, on the ground that the expenditure may possib

TELEGRAMS

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The Afghan Boundary Mission are now on their way to the upper plateaus of the Paropamisus mountains to escape the increasing heat of the plains. On the 21st May they were at Sheikhiban. They were at Mamuzak on the 22nd, and at Singan, 15 miles from Kush Robut, on the 24th. They were still there on 31st May, but intended shortly to move to camping ground selected by Mr. Griesbach on the Mirpieh pass, 12 miles from Parwana. All the officers of the mission were in excellent health.

THE TELEGRAPH IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A report has been received that the Merv telegraph line is finished, and that the line to Sarakhs is completed to Mahna, distant 70 miles from that town.

THE BIRTHDAY *GAZETTE*.

The honours are not in to-night's *Gazette*.

DINNER TO OLD ETONIANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

A dinner to old Etonians was given last night by Sir Steuart Bayley. The Viceroy attended, being an old Etonian.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 5.

The Master Attendant considers the monsoon to have fairly begun at Colombo yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TROOPS STOPPED AT ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, JUNE 4, 4 A.M.

The second battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, on the way home from Suakim, have, in consequence with orders from London, been landed at Alexandria.

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech made at Birmingham yesterday, said that the continual obstruction of the French Government to the policy of the British Government in Egypt had delayed the evacuation of that country by our forces, and would perhaps at last render its evacuation by us impossible.

SEVERE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 3.

Cholera has re-appeared at Valencia, where the outbreak is of a most alarming character both as regards the virulence of the attacks and the rapidity with which the disease is spreading.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS IN THE SOUDAN.

DONGOLA, JUNE 3.

A small body of rebels have occupied Korti.

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

BERLIN, JUNE 3.

Has concluded a treaty with the Sultan, and has demanded of the Sultan to cease carrying on hostilities against

The North German Gazette publishes an article on the subject in which it disclaims any designs on the part of Germany on Zanzibar, and hopes that England will induce the Sultan of Zanzibar to desist from provoking Germany.

(*N.B.*—The above messages have been delayed in transmission owing to the interruption on the Red Sea Cable and the consequent press of traffic on the Indo-European line.)

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 4, EVENING, *via* TEHERAN.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the negotiations between England and Russia will probably be prolonged.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the communications which had passed between the Viceroy of India and the Home Government relative to the Afghan question will be included in the final Blue Book on the subject when the negotiations are concluded.

The Premier, in reply to a question, said that the negotiations between England and Russia respecting the delimitation of the frontier between Afghanistan and Turkestan are not yet included.

THE COERCION ACT.

Mr. Gladstone promised to make a statement to the House to-morrow regarding the Coercion Act in Ireland.

CONSOLS.

Consols closed yesterday at 98⅛

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	13-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ "	85¾
3 " Consols for account	98⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	100⅜
4 " French Rentes	102¾
Bar Silver	49 1-16d.
Chartered Bank Shares	£ 21-10
Do. Mercantile "	£ 19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 57

Arrivals.—Hypatia and Bosphorus.

THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS yesterday received the following telegram from their Cochin firm :—"According to messages received, the monsoon has commenced at Cape Comorin. It is expected at Cochin in a few days."

THE Euryalus was towed into the Canal on the 11th ultimo, on her way to Malta for repairs, no facilities existing in this country for carrying out the work.

COLONEL LOCKHART leaves Rawal Pindi to-day or to-morrow, travelling to Gilgit *via* Murree and Srinuggur.

A PANTHER was shot at Khandalla at midnight on Wednesday by Mr. Lyons, proprietor of the Glendale Hotel. The previous day the panther had killed a bullock at a short distance from the barracks. Mr. Lyons took his post in a big tree close to the kill, and waited. A single shot avenged the murder—one of several recent near Khandalla and Lanowlee. The panther measured 7 feet 3 inches.

NOTHING is yet known by the authorities in India as to M. Lessar's reported speedy start for Afghanistan to meet Colonel Ridgeway. "The latter," says the Allahabad paper, "remains in the neighbourhood of Herat, awaiting orders from the English Ministry, who in turn are awaiting theirs from St. Petersburg.

A TELEGRAM from Pondicherry to a Calcutta paper says :—"The notorious Olivier Pain has visited Pondicherry, disguised as a priest, giving his nationality as Russian. He imposed upon the Vicar Apostolic, performed mass in the European Cathedral, borrowed Rs. 60 from the Vicar, and left for Bombay."

BY a recent Ministerial order from Lisbon all foreign vessels engaged in commerce and touching any of the ports belonging to Portugal in Africa, India, or China will be in future regarded to all intents and purposes as Portuguese vessels.

OWING to the reduction in the establishments by the abolition of the Garrison Hospitals at Bangalore and Secunderabad, and the substitution of a Followers' Hospital an annual saving will be effected of Rs. 2,985 in the case of Bangalore, and Rs. 2,364 in that of Secunderabad.

THE net value of gold imported during the first month of the current financial year was Rs. 19,91,991, whilst that of silver imported was Rs. 86,77,805. The exports of gold were only Rs. 15,900, and of silver Rs. 2,11,150, thus leaving a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs. 1,06,69,796.

THE assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian mints in the month of April last was Rs. 89,43,865, of which Rs. 27,10,375 were received in Calcutta, and Rs. 62,33,490 in Bombay. The amount coined and examined during the month was Rs. 86,09,160, of which Calcutta turned out Rs. 30,00,930, and Bombay Rs. 56,08,230.

A TELEGRAM received in Calcutta reports that the London deliveries of Indian tea in May were 4,200,000 lbs., and the imports during the month 840,000 lbs. The stock in London on the 31st of May was 14,300,000 lbs. All these figures are considerably lower than the figures for the corresponding period of the past two years; but on the other hand, the aggregate deliveries for the first five months of the year amount to 33,720,000 lbs. as compared with 26,800,000 lbs. in 1884, and 25,420,000 lbs. in 1883. The shipments from Calcutta which amounted to 1,635,000 lbs. during May, show a decided advance on those of the past two years.

THE proposed reductions in expenditure will not, it appears, be confined only to the Government State Railways, as a meeting is shortly to be held at the office of the agent of the Madras Railway, at which the heads of departments, the Examiner of Railway Accounts, and the Consulting Engineer for Railways are to be present, to adopt measures for keeping down expenditure during the current financial year. It is expected that the means to be adopted will be the postponement of all works not urgent or absolutely necessary, and the reduction of establishments to a minimum, within the scope of efficiency.

THE opium revenue for the current year starts favourably, so far, with an increase of Rs. 3,87,325 above the estimate, the actual receipts being Rs. 71,02,825 as against an estimate of Rs. 67,15,500. The improvement is entirely due to the pass duty at Bombay, which exceeded the estimate by Rs. 5,22,275; whereas the result of the first sale of Bengal opium, from which the surplus is generally chiefly derived, was Rs. 1,34,950 below the estimate.

AFTER much delay, the announcement has reached Madras that the Government of India has, subject to Her Majesty's approval, been pleased to appoint Mr. T. Varada Rau, B.A., B.L., to the Madras Civil Service. Mr. Varada Rau is a son of the Honorable T. Rama Rau, B.L., and was educated in the Madras Presidency College under the late Mr. E. Thompson, who entertained a high opinion of his capabilities, and recommended him to the notice of a member of the present Government. He is now twenty-one years of age. The *Mail* says that the "probable appointment of Mr. Varada Rau to the Civil Service has been made the subject of much unfavorable comment in Hindu circles in Madras, and a memorial was submitted by the members of the Madras Mahjama Sabha to the Viceroy of India on the matter. We hear, however, that he passed the Statutory Civil Service examinations with honours, whereupon the local Government recommended his appointment."

In the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Mutusami Iyer, Mr. E Barclay made an application before his lordship for a probate to the will of the late Major Awdry on petition of Mrs. Awdry, the sole executrix to the will. The application, Mr. Barclay submitted, was an emergent one, as Mrs. Awdry was anxious to leave Madras for England on or about the 10th instant. The deceased had executed a will on the 12th May, 1875, whereby he appointed Mrs Awdry sole executrix. On the 10th October a codicil was added, which, however, did not alter or revoke the appointment of Mrs. Awdry as executrix. The deceased died on the 18th May last. There were certain effects in Madras which it was necessary to obtain before Mrs. Awdry could leave India. There was some silver plate with the Agra Bank, but the bank would not part with it unless a probate was taken out. There was a share or shares in the Bank of Madras, and other property, valued in all at Rs. 4,500. The attesting witnesses to the will were Lieutenant Willoughby, of the Fusiliers, in England, and Mr. Cecil Wright (deceased). The attesting witnesses to the codicil were Mr. Fletcher in Poona, and Mr. Awdry in England. The will gave everything to Mrs. Awdry, and she was also the sole executrix.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent gives the following account of the lightning fatalities at Secunderabad :—"Several officers were assembled, as usual, in the mess-house of the 14th King's Hussars in North Trimulgherry, of whom two seniors were playing billiards. About 3-30 p.m. or so they threw down their cues, saying laughingly that they could not play a bit, and strolled out into the verandah; the cues were instantly seized by a couple of young subalterns, Lieutenant Seymour and Lieutenant Innes, when almost at that instant a crashing peal of thunder was heard, accompanied by a noise as if a cannon had been fired in the billiard-room. Those outside rushed in to find Lieutenant Seymour stone dead, and Lieutenant Innes gasping; he died almost immediately. Both officers had been struck by lightning as they stood by the billiard table, the room and the furniture being almost uninjured. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon, and was a most impressive ceremony, almost every officer in the garrison being present. The coffins were covered with wreaths and flowers, and were laid side by side in the regimental cemetery with full military honours."

THE changes in the Benares College staff proposed by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, have been sanctioned by Government. Pandit Lakshmi Sankar Misra succeeds to the Officiating Inspectorship of Schools, Benares Division. His place is to be filled by two junior native graduates, the one to teach physical science under the general superintendence of Mr. S. A. Hill, of the Muir College, the other to assist in the tuition of the Lower College and Upper School classes. The science teacher elect was taught by Mr. Hill, and has for some time acted as his laboratory assistant. Mr. Hill will from time to time visit Benares for the purpose of satisfying himself of the progress of the science classes.

THE latest news from the indigo districts is by no means favourable, and rain is now wanted almost everywhere. In Behar, although the October plant and the late spring sowings are holding out fairly well, both are beginning to show signs of want of moisture. In Behar the west winds have again set in, and complaints are received from all quarters that the plant is suffering. The late re-sowings are not expected to come to much, and in some parts, such as Southern Tirhoot and Chumparan, they are so far gone that it is doubtful if good rain would now be of much benefit. In the North-West the area under cultivation is likely to be much less than that of last year.

REUTER'S telegram containing the announcement of the passing of the war credit by the House of Commons, in view of the apparent imminence of war, occupied one hour and fifty minutes in transmission from London to Sydney. This is the shortest time on record.

IT is no uncommon thing in the United States for men and women who have been divorced to remarry their repudiated partners. A Vermont paper contains an account of a case in point. A woman lately applied to the county court at Island Pond for a divorce from her husband on the ground of incompatibility of temperament. The decree was in due course pronounced, but instead of going away in opposite directions the emancipated pair left the court arm-in-arm. The man insisted upon seeing the woman, first to the nearest railway station, and then all the way to her home, thirty miles off; and ere he parted from her he had persuaded her to marry him once more. Still more curious is a story which is reported from Lewiston, Maine. A woman called to see a lawyer in that town, and, having reminded him that twelve months before he had been instrumental in procuring a divorce for her, explained that she had since become engaged to her late husband, and that she wished to sue him for his breach of promise to marry her a second time.

AN extraordinary law appears to prevail in Fiji, where it seems it is as good as enacted by ordinance that people shall suffer the extremest torment, and even die, sooner than receive medical assistance from any other than a duly authorised medical man, although the services of a medical man be impossible to obtain, and a thoroughly qualified chemist, be only too willing to assist. A correspondent forwards an extract from a Fijian paper, in which a detailed account is given of a chemist's assistant who was fined £2, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for having sold a customer only, by the way, after his most urgent entreaties—a regulation phial of stock dysentery mixture, made up in accordance with the printed directions issued by the English Board of Health. The man's wife was nearly dead from the complaint. There were two chemists, but no doctors in the place, and the law was so stringently enforced that the man was sent away from both chemists' shops, and only supplied with the medicine on the representations of an indignant citizen that the woman's life was in danger, and that unless something was done she could not live out the night.

HOLTUM, who, it will be remembered, appeared in Bombay with Wilson's Circus troupe last year, and whose performance in catching an iron ball discharged from a cannon carried on a woman's (Anna's) shoulder excited so much wonderment, has come to grief at last, as the following paragraph taken from a home paper will show :—

"Some time ago a man named Holtum was tried in the provinces for fracturing another man's skull with a cannon-ball. Holtum was going through a performance, part of which consisted in catching a cannon-ball shot from a gun, and one of the audience volunteered to try the experiment upon himself, with the natural result. At Holtum's trial he was acquitted with a nominal penalty, and no steps whatever seem to have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such an accident. Last week the 'Cannon King,' as he calls himself, had his own skull fractured in a similar manner, and he now lies in a precarious state at Newcastle. One might have thought that, after the first disaster, the police would have taken care to see that Mr. Holtum had no further chance of injuring either himself or any one else; but there seems to be no sort of control over the performance of dangerous and idiotic feats such as this cannon-ball trick."

THE Bengal zemindars have not yet said the last word about the Tenancy Bill :—The *Hindoo Patriot* understands that the Central Committee of the landholders of Bengal and Behar have already despatched an elaborate and closely argued memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the Act may be vetoed. They have also got up petitions for the two Houses of Parliament with the same object. The *Patriot* is afraid, however, that the present state of business in the House of Commons, with the coming dissolution in November, will not admit of the petitions being fairly discussed, and thinks it would be better if they were kept back until the new House of Commons meets in February next.

THE PARSEE BOY OF THE PERIOD.

I.

LOOK at our Parsee boy! What a representative of his robust forefathers! Look at the proud son, the highborn soul, in whom the blood of Zal and Rustim, the great Persian heroes, rolls! Taken all in all he is but a bundle of incongruities, not to say absurdities—a strange outcome of the Eastern and the Western civilisation. As he is he presents to the world three interesting pictures—interesting to other nations no doubt, but annoying and humiliating to his own community. The first picture well depicts him as an idle, silly, illiterate, and ill-mannered boy. The second picture represents him to be the brainless, childish, over-indulged, and half spoilt dandy of rich and well-to-do parents. The third and last picture always holds before our eyes the vain, conceited, and half-educated young man of the University. The subject of the first picture often happens to be the son of a clerk, a carpenter, a compositor, a grocer, or a cook who, poor fellow! with difficulty makes the two ends meet. Sometimes the boy is the only son of a poor widow with a very miserable competence or no competence at all to live upon, and therefore having to work hard from morn to eve for bread. Our boy then, in fact, is a burden both to his poor parents and to himself. In several cases what little he gets as a clerk, or a compositor, or an actor he spends in adorning his own person. He is the boy who tries his utmost to hide his mental deformity by a dress sometimes ridiculously stylish, and sometimes amazingly novel. He is the boy who sees the ugliness and vacant spans of his mind through the artificial looking-glass of his body. He is the very boy who lives to dress, while the world dresses to live. He is not a boy in clothes, but clothes on a boy. It seems that he and his dress are born together and keep good-fellowship. His sole business consists in the selection and wearing of dress. All his faculties are devoted to the worship of one lovely idol—"dress." His mind is the mirror of his own body, his soul can fly no higher than his coat of an English cut or his trousers of a French make. His ambition centres in his beautiful necktie, his glory in his patent-leather boots. The dress that is both appropriate and simple can never offend anybody, nor does it render its wearer conspicuous, though it may distinguish him for his good taste. They say Brummell made his reputation by the knot of his cravat, and even in so tiny a trifle a man may show his taste or his want of it. There is a philosophy of clothes, as there is a philosophy of everything else. It is not here proposed to discuss that philosophy in the spirit in which it was discussed by Carlyle.

There cannot be greater vulgarity than an affectation of superior simplicity. No life can be more contemptible than one of which the Helicon is a tailor's shop, and its paradise the park. It requires the depictive powers of a Thackeray or a Dickens to do justice to the portrait of our Parsee boy of this type. See him during his morning and evening walks, see him at the bandstand or billiard-room, see him at the restaurant and the theatre, he is the same hero of an age ranging between seventeen and twenty-seven, and always under thirty, at which age he is generally sobered down into a man by the rude buffeting of a hard-hearted, unsympathetic world. He appears blooming because he is young. When sometimes he is handsome he thinks that he is created to wound the hearts of his imaginary goddesses of love with the piercing arrows of his black eyelashes. He very often takes pride in being without whiskers or moustaches. With a handsome face, a slender person, a thin waist, and a swanlike neck, he thinks he is the only object of adoration for many a charming young girl. His particular care is to let grow his jet-black hair in wild confusion. A young lady, a leader of fashion, would hardly take as much time as he does in cutting, turning, twisting, oiling, perfuming, and parting his hair down the middle. His golden hair-oil, his greasy pomade, and his fragrant cosmetic alone drain away his scanty income. What with the wave-like hair plastered over both sides of his broad forehead, what with his shallow little gold or silk cap slantingly placed on his head, and what with the blots of powder and tints of paints on his masculine face, our well-known Parsee boy is the one of the Bombay Jewesses of an objectionable type. While walking in a street or along a public thoroughfare he takes as much delight in viewing with utter satisfaction his Shakespearean or Polo collar and snow-white cuffs as a girl just engaged to marry would take in her gold necklace and diamond ear-rings. He spends full an hour to give fresh brilliancy with chalk powder to his Abyssinian gold studs and collar-button. But then there hardly ever lived a man who wore clothes perforce, and, as a consequence of manly fall, in such easy spirit. The aged scrit loves his gold cap or kusbee chulum and Bengal-embroidered sudra as much as the young swell likes his short-cut coat and French-cut trousers. The reason is not far to seek. Nature has given the male bird bright feathers to attract the hen, and he having lost his feathers now, has to make good the loss by clothes. It is not ambition, but the desire to attract the fair sex—the last infirmity even of noble minds.

Perhaps the object of his constant attention is his peculiar coat, half native, half English, with stand-up collar and open coast, with two pockets on both sides and one on the left breast. His patent-or black-leather boots, bought of the money received as a present on his birth-day or Parsee New Year's Day, and on the polish of which he every day wastes a greater and almost the best part of his ingenuity, are objects of greater care to him than his own scented silk-handkerchief which is conspicuously shown in his left breast pocket. Our young swell is very much annoyed at a little spot of mud or a thin coating of dust all over his patent-leather shoes. Of course from his breast pocket the scented handkerchief, with which he hurriedly cleans them. He is in great consternation and confusion now. He has to do his work without letting the passers by watch his novel action, of which he is himself ashamed. This confusion warms his blood and brings on perspiration, and a few drops are visible on his forehead, which he hastily wipes off with the same handkerchief with which he a little while ago cleaned his boots. When caught in a whirlwind of dust on a hot noon, or in a passing shower, his tendency is to engage a buggy to save his pet dress from being spoilt. Naturally his hand goes into his coat-pocket to see if there is any money to pay the fare, and finding none he draws a deep sigh, and with a blank look trudges his way along. We cannot possibly admire his elegant pair of trousers! How could he avoid often looking at its make, its cloth, and its cut, when he had to spend his whole pay over it, and had nothing left to pay the tailor for his labour until the month following. During his morning and evening walks he carries in his hand a delicate stick which is in keeping with his slender and delicate frame. During his hot hour promenades in the streets he strolls about with a silk umbrella, very often borrowed from a rich man's son, who may be his bosom friend. His smart, gay, and coloured necktie, which would suit very well a Harry or a Tom in London on a bank holiday, or on a Sunday afternoon when he and his sweetheart Sally get half a day's leave from their kind master and mistress to enjoy themselves with a good jug of refreshing ale in the White Horse or the Red Lion, is the object of his constant careful handling, in order to see whether it is properly adjusted or not. Let us not at this stage of our Parsee boy's wonderful description miss his very valuable inseparables, which are not only his great convenience, but his delight. They are a little tiny comb, brush, and looking-glass, all safely resting in his coat pocket. Off they jump as the jack in the box at every half-hour from our hero's pocket. These he utilises in dressing his hair and viewing with satisfaction whether the charming colours are all right, whether the snow-white collar stands fixed and unsullied, whether the wonderful little tie is well seated, whether his comely and lovely face is free from dirt, and whether his little bit of a moustache is well shaped or not. Of suits it seems our familiar boy has two only. One for the day's wear, and the other for his cool evening walk. Being a useless piece of flesh and bone, very often a candidate in some office, he gets time enough to waste in moving about. Very few of his esteemed brotherhood draw a salary of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month. During the day our Parsee boy is seen at the shops round about the Crawford Market. His shopping consists in the purchase of a few hairpins, a yard or two of boot or shoe lace, and, perhaps, a bottle of eau-de-cologne. Occasionally our hero goes in search of some bosom friend, his darling Roostim or dearest James (Jamshedjee), who is not a whit better than himself. He seeks his boon companion at the latter's residence, which is generally in some crowded Parsee street. Passing through the street he by sidelong glances feasts his eyes upon the young beauties who, he flatters himself, are admiring his feminine dress, his lady-like waist, his tender hands, his graceful feet, and to crown all, his womanly appearance. He enters his friend's house completely satisfied with having made conquests of his fair admirers. How many a virtuous girl is ruined by such do nothing vagabonds, how many an Iago lives and thrives in society to the present day. Fathers, brothers, and husbands must be careful whom they introduce to their families. This is an oft-repeated story, but a story, says an eminent writer, is never too old to tell, if it be made to sound new. If this be true I may be excused for narrating the above story. Let this be remembered by every young man, that society is a severe censor, pitiless and remorseless. The man who has once erred, the man who has once lost his honour may repent for years, good society shuts its doors on him once and for ever. When our hero is disappointed in finding his friend at home his spirits drop, he seems tired of the world, and goes and seeks shelter in the *maidan* under the shade of a huge tree. Here he begins to cogitate. He thinks what is the use of leading this life, when he has no means to enjoy it, and even no money to supply his ordinary wants. However, he takes consolation in the idea of an evening walk which is soon to follow. He slowly takes his way towards his home. Here as soon as he arrives he expects every attention from his mother or sisters, if any, as if he came home quite tired after filling an important position in some Government department. He curses and swears if his wishes are not at once satisfied and his many wants attended to. He now doffs his day dress, and plunges in the midst of heavy preparation for an evening walk. He is now a very interesting picture for one's observation. In his white muslin shirt and pyjama he appears now no better than a decent-looking Parseecook. His first care is to take his boots and apply blacking, and he is soon hard at work giving them a bright polish. Thus the swell of the streets and the bandstand transforms himself at home into a London shoe-black. After this preliminary rough work our entertaining boy looks after his coat and pair of trousers. He turns a little in the force of vanity acknowledged, and how little is its operation discerned. They must remember that vanity is like a stupid donkey that often puts its blunt head between two forelegs and chucks over his rider. Really contemptible is the affectation which arises from full-grown vanity. Despising the humble but profitable avocations of their fathers, they show a craving for Government appointments of low salaries. Whether the object is employment in the Government service, or any of the hundred and one openings which the development of the country is now spreading before us, you may be sure that the race will be to the swift and the battle to the strong, not to the idle and discontented, not to those who are murmuring at their lot, and who are always calling upon heaven to show them, it seems to me, a short cut to prosperity, and a royal road to fortune. But knowing as we do the sort of education these young men receive, and having their heads full of conceit, arrogance, and self-sufficiency, it would be as vain to expect anything better or higher from them, as it would be to hope to gather grapes from thorns, and figs of thistles. They may, for aught we know, be jewels of their university, but as regards the world they are utterly devoid of any lustre. With all their boasted education they are entirely unfit to fight the battle of life unaided and alone. They are totally puzzled when they have to pursue an independent calling for themselves. These young men are unfortunately not looked upon with the same regard and affection by the public as the old Elphinstonians have been. Be it here said to their credit that the gentlemen of the old school have distinguished themselves by their own efforts in the various walks of life, and are rich and prosperous merchants, bankers, Government officials, and respected dignitaries of the State, who look upon dependency, petty service, quill-driving, and tutorial work with contempt and disdain. Veneration for old men and respect for their elders is a thing of the past with them. Young men, as a rule, should not fail to pay proper attention to elderly people. They are often scandalously neglectful of the aged, especially if they are not in well-to-do circumstances. Nothing shows a good heart or a nicer sense of true politeness than kindly attention to those advanced in years. A stripling of a youth with Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, and Locke stuffed in his brain is pleased to call his father, or an aged relative under whose care he has thriven and with whose money he has received his education, an old fool or a dotard. In the wide reading—he pretends to he has never come across,

"Honor thy parents; that is, all
From whom advancement may befal."

These learned youths have unlearned what was taught to them in their infancy, that an honest, but not servile, deference towards their elders is the best conduct which raises them in the estimation of others. They hardly show tenderness towards their equals, and simple dignity towards their inferiors. As a matter of fact, they lose themselves in the midst of a wilderness of acquired knowledge. In this wilderness the unbounded freedom generated in their utopian brains often leads them astray. In one sense many of our youths have acquired liberal education. But by their acts and conduct they belie that education, by giving themselves great and unwarrantable airs. As soon as they are out in the world they presume to propound eccentric theories on politics, and on the social and moral conduct of men in general. Some of them are men of sound learning and high abilities, but there are among them some who are popularly described as being "too clever by half." Like vaulting ambition, they overleap themselves and fall on the other side. Their perverse way of looking at things which the majority of people can see only in one way. They propound eccentric theories with such a sharp tongue or pen that people soon forget them, or only remember to rebuke and ridicule them for their pains. In spite of all their brilliant talents and excellent scholarship, their nimble fancy and facility of expressing their thoughts, they are not the men for the people, nor are they popular with them. Nothing is more common than to see these half-educated, self-silly, and precipitant dressed, "fast" young man of Bombay boasting that he is quite a different sort of person from many other sober, respectable, decent people of his class, and that he would not care to resemble any of them in anything—no, not for all the world. It is his ambition to earn a character for eccentricity, in the hope that the world will mistake his eccentricity for superiority. The man who is doing all sorts of queer things, and who is flattering himself meanwhile that people are talking of him as a wonderful man, able to set at nought the conventionalities at defiance, little knows what people think and say about him. What a strange infatuation to live in a dream of being taken for what one is not! What a mockery of our intellectual powers to deceive others, and at the same time to deceive ourselves! Our young friends must learn that mere mental agility and the acquisitions obtained in schools and colleges constitute after all only a portion of a man's equipment for the battle of life, and that the love of truth, the appreciation of the dictates of honour, nobility of character, the cultivation of modesty, manliness of demeanour, and the like are ingredients also necessary in the training of the youth of a nation as proficiency in a dozen languages, or an ample acquaintance with the mysteries of arithmetic or mathematics. Well, our Parsee boy of the period—our University youth—would rather be the obscure editor of a wretched paper than an experienced cashier or an intelligent and a well-paid clerk at a bank or a merchant's firm. He would rather wander from one family to another to teach boys with the air of a great instructor, than commence life with a calling slow, but sure to bring him good luck in future. He would rather spend months and years in visiting reading-rooms and libraries with the pretensions of a great author or novelist, but would hardly bestow a thought on leaving his place of birth to find an honest livelihood in some other part of the world. The Roman poet used to say that the youth of his day had to go through a good deal before he could attain his object—*multa tulit puer sudavit et alsit*. Our modern Parsee youth, I am afraid, too often thinks that the *sudor* and the *algor* are unnecessary preliminaries, and an antiquated notionof old fogies. He has not read that no man is a prophet in his land. These persons who plume themselves upon being wiser than others are, as a rule, found to strenuously maintain the greatest absurdities in the world. These self-conceited youths are always at war with men of commonsense and natural feelings, and the acknowledged customs and time-honoured usages of the world, the reason being that having swallowed a stock of knowledge they are not able to digest it. They show a sort of indifference to, or want of consideration for, the feelings of others, and yet they presume to know the best of manners. They are devoid of good carriage, respect for one's self, and respect for others, But then we should not be so uncharitable to these our young men of light and leading. They are an exception to the common rule. The greatest men had their weak points. Alexander was a drunkard; Anthony dressed himself up as Bacchus to please Cleopatra; Æneas consulted the Sybil at Cumae; and the Emperor Maximilian died of gourmandizing melons.

Broach. N. S. G.

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Thursday.

There were present the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, acting chairman; Mr. J. H. Grant, C. S.; Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S.; Khan Bahadoor M. C. Marzban; Major Portman; Mr. Vizhnandas Atmaram; Mr. Rienzi Walton; Mr. Damodhar T. Vandias; Dr. MacDonald; and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

The proceedings of the meeting held on the 13th April having been read and confirmed, the chairman remarked that, owing to special causes, an unusually long time had been allowed to elapse since they last met. During the latter half of April, and throughout May, the state of politics had been unsettled, and grave anxiety had existed in the minds of men, as to what the issues might be. Had England been forced into a declaration of war against Russia, their plans for an exhibition would have had to be postponed indefinitely. Till this danger had passed away, it would not have been prudent for the committee to commit the guarantors to an expenditure, however trifling, that might have proved fruitless. Fortunately, there are now good grounds for a peaceful solution of the Afghan question. Another matter that delayed action was the site. Till Government informed the committee of their intentions, it was not possible for the various sub-committees appointed to prepare plans, prospectus, &c., to proceed with their work. Only ten days ago the reply was received from Government, which placed at their disposal the site wished for, and thought so important in the interests of the exhibition to obtain. Not very much time, therefore, had been lost, and the work might now go on in earnest.

A Government Resolution No. 1937, of 27th May, 1885, was read, asking the committee if they are prepared to take over at cost price, for display at the Bombay Exhibition, the exhibits belonging to the Bombay Government, which are returned from London, as on this condition only can Government guarantee a loan of five lakhs to be raised by the committee on the security of the guarantors' bond.

The Chairman pointed out that the maximum cost of the articles to be taken over for which the committee were asked to make themselves responsible was Rs. 68,500, but, of course, a great part might be sold in London. In addition to a guarantee of five lakhs, Government undertook that the exhibits sent to London (or duplicates of equal worth) by other Provincial Governments of the value of Rs. 91,500 would be displayed at the Bombay Exhibition, and that no time for payment of the cost of the Bombay Government exhibits returned from London was specially mentioned.

After a long discussion, in which great emphasis was laid by many members on the importance, before becoming responsible for any expenditure, and of knowing to what extent funds may be depended on, it was resolved to reply to the following effect :—

"Before giving a final answer, the committee desire to know if Government can extend their promise of a guarantee, and to what amount, as the expenditure of the exhibition may possibly amount up to three times the sum stated above; and, owing to the unpreventable conditions of a guarantors' bond, there may be serious difficulties in raising money on its security through ordinary financial sources without the assistance of a guarantee."

A letter No. 391 M—893, of 23rd May, from the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, was read, sanctioning the parade ground site, and it was ordered that a reply should be sent, thanking Government.

A letter from Mr. Nanabhai B. Jeejeebhai, urging the admission of press reporters to the meetings of the committee, was read. It was that the committee being a working committee it was not desirable in the interests of business that reporters should be present, but that the chairman be empowered to place at the head of the press excerpts from the minutes giving full information as to the subjects discussed and work done.

The following gentlemen were appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of framing an estimate of expenditure and receipts to be submitted to the committee at their next meeting :—Mr. J. H. Grant, Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Marzban, Mr. Damodhar T. Varadas.

Mr. J. H. Grant was added to the sub-committee previously appointed to ascertain by what methods money could be raised on the security of the guarantors' bond without the guarantee of Government. The sub-committee were asked to prepare a full report against next meeting.

The name of the acting chairman was added to the sub-committee previously appointed to prepare a form of prospectus, and the sub-committee were requested to take immediate steps to draw up an initial circular for publication.

The subject of filling up the vacancies in the committee, and increasing the number of members, was fully discussed.

It was resolved that the members be invited to send in to the chairman the names of those they consider to be possessed of special qualifications that would further the work of the committee, and that the subject be brought up again at next meeting.

The appointment of a secretary and several other matters were postponed till full light is thrown on the financial prospects of the committee.

A statement was placed on the table showing the amount of the guarantee bond already signed. The following were the details :—

		Rs.
Amount promised including Government contribution		23,78,266
Amount signed	for Rs. 15,10,700	
Government contribution	5,94,566	
Amount not yet signed for	2,73,000	
		23,78,266

The chairman explained that of the sum not yet signed about a lakh was made up of a few names of high standing whom only accident had prevented hitherto from signing. Of the balance there was no reason to believe that any important amount would not be eventually signed for.

The committee considered the statement submitted most satisfactory.

The committee left it to the chairman to call another meeting so soon as he thought matters were ripe for it.

RUSSIAN TRADE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE *Mascow Gazette* publishes the following article on Russian trade in Central Asia :—"The greatest object of Russian policy in Turkistan is the development of commerce first in Central Asia and then in Bokhara and Khiva. We have long had to struggle against the obstacles which hinder the regular development of our commerce in that region, and the conversion of the natives of the neighbouring khanates into markets for Russian productions. The natives showed themselves at first suspicious and little confiding. The price of Russian articles became a matter of constant variation. Our wars with Bokhara and the insurrection which broke out in 1868 lost us the Bokhardan market, as our merchandise had hitherto been brought from there by Bokharons. Russian finance has also suffered considerable loss, to as much as 120,000 roubles a year by the abrogation of the tax imposed up to 1880 on caravans from Kazalinsk. Notwithstanding that, commerce began to make some progress as soon as confidence was restored in the country. At the end of 1874 there was only one Russian commercial agent at Bokhara, the representative of the Crown House with merchandise valued at 400,000 roubles. At the present time there are four—the firms of Dukow, Ivanow, Panaiew and Koudrine—without counting the commercial firms of Dealchilew, Kaschin and Deoletkanow, both Kazan Tartars, which have been established there for half a century, although they have only styled themselves Russian for a short period. The length and the peril of the journey from Moscow to Bokhara prevents the majority of merchants from having any ambition to trade with that khanate. The introduction of a telegraphic service with Bokhara in the autumn of 1884 has much simplified these relations, a Moscow merchant now being able without disturbing himself day by day to follow the progress of his expedition and of his merchandise. Our principal market in Central Asia is that of Bokhara. It imports all Russian manufactures, it also procures by the Zerafshan stream from the Russian province of that name timber and rice, of which the production in Bokhara is not great on account of the scarcity of water. The greatest quantity of merchandise in the bazaars of that city consists of Russian fabrics. There are also many English which are disposed of under the name of Russian. German, and Austrian articles are very rarely met with. The preponderance of Russian merchandise is to be accounted for by their skilful marketing, and the relative proximity of their centres of production. Thus for some months caravans might have been seen arriving every day from Russia, whilst those coming from Mashhad and Afghanistan only arrived twice a month. On the whole, the disposal of Russian goods in Central Asia has considerably increased. The English official statistical returns confirm the statement. The exclusion of articles manufactured abroad from Russian Central Asia, and the imposition of duties on yarn, muslin, and Indian tea, must be considered one of the principal causes of this increase. Cotton, *kazakui*, *sarpak*, flannel, chamois leather, linen, &c., are exported from Bokhara. One half of this goes to Europe *via* Kazalinsk; the other half *via* Troitsk to Siberia. A small part also finds its way to Nijni Novgorod by the postal route passing through Taskend, although that route by Kazalinsk Kurgan about 105 miles from Bokhara. Silk and sheepskins are alone sent by this latter way. In 1883 the postal bureau at Kalti Kurgan received only a little more than 17,000 pounds of packets containing precious articles, of a nominal value of 189,370 roubles. As a rule, 950,000 pounds of merchandise are annually exported from Bokhara, and their value is computed at 15 million roubles."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A NEW POLITICAL ASSOCIATION FOR AHMEDABAD.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the principal inhabitants of Ahmedabad was held in the Dalpatbhai Institute on Friday last. Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Ambaidas, C. S. I., who presided, explained to the meeting the object for which they had met that day, vi

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

926 Clan Mackenzie, Rule.
1244 Gulf of Akaba (s), Wallis.
1414 Kingdom (s), Roberts.

FOR LIVERPOO

1617 Bretton Hall (s), Mellard.
1555 Clan Cameron (s), Kewley.
1156 Counsellor (s), Lang.
3819 Nubia (s), Knox.
2090 Warneth Hall (s).

FOR HAVRE.

1287 Narcissus.
1434 Victoria (s), Caundon.

FOR HULL.

1487 Inchbonva, Eno.
1507 Inchlonga (s), Antony.
3077 Othello (s), Atkins.
2283 Prinz Alexander (s), Erkert.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1629 Accomac (s), Stephenson.
1393 Flamstead (s).
1261 Greenock, Douglas—(ship).
1440 Seawell (s), Stanhope.
1349 Teviot (s), Nesbit.

FOR ANTWERP.

2044 Abana (s), Mackinley.
1843 Athabasca (s), George.
2092 Gulf of Venice (s), Warden.
1753 Mameluke (s), Rose.
2165 Red Sea (s), Baker.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1602 Gwalior (s), Harris—Mails, June 9.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1993 Melpomone (s)—A. H. L. Co.
1321 Mark Lane (s), Porter.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

2235 Prinz Georg, Felde.

FOR MARSEILLES AND BARCELONA.

570 Viceroy (s).

FOR MARSEILLES.

1700 Bokhara (s), Weighell—Mails, June 23.
269 Nantes (s), Deochelle.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

1 85 Bonnington (s).
2 44 Niagara, (s), Gell.

FOR PORT SAID.

1478 Etna (s).

FOR BORDEAUX.

1231 Gleadowe (s), O'Neill.
1161 Sunbeam (s), Bone.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1437 Morna, Goodwin.
2169 Reota (s), Grate.

FOR CHINA.

1310 Bangalore (s), Case—P. & O.
1419 Khiva (s), Clement—P. & O.
1540 Zambesi (s), Bason—P. & O.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1636 County of Caithness, Johns.
1391 Empress of India (s), Corkhill.

FOR JEDDAH, &c.

781 Adria (s).

UNFIXED.

STEAMER.

964 River Ettrick (s), Wallace.

SHIPS.

1012 N. Boynton, James.
1582 Valiant, Garden.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— H. M. Steamer Philomel.
— I. M. Investigator, Carpenter.
— I. M. Patrick Stewart.
— I. M. S. Canning, Finny.
— I. M. S. Clive Powell.
— I. M. S. Tenasserim, Wilson.
— May Frere (s), Hewett.

* Coasting Steamers & Country Ships not included.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

19 or 5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably etter, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. The patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator* Dec. 1883.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
applying Goods of equal quality and at the same rices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chmists in small bottles.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson s Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the SCIENCE as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Thenly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequiæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

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SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR — MOËT & CHANDON — ÉPERNAY.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

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For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

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STIMULATING, INVIGORATING.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and introduced into India in 1850,
FOR THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF THE FOLLOWING INDIAN DISEASES.

Diarrhœa, Ague, Dysentery (both Acute and Camp), Ardent and Dengue Fever, Lock Jaw, Cramp, Colic, Snake-bites, Gout, Neuralgia, Paroxysmal and Continuous Fever, Prickly Heat, Rheumatism, Sunstroke, Windstroke, Sore Throat, Influenza, Asiatic or Malignant Cholera, and a number of Women's and Children's Diseases.

THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF INDIAN DISEASES BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, e.g., Assam, Peshawur, Goruckpur, Burdwan, &c., Freeman's Chlorodyne has now been tried on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, who use it in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior in its curative powers to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given AT THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick list has been reduced fifty per cent., and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib's dhwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal in Diarrhœa; if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucous, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

TESTIMONIAL.

A well known Indian Cavalry Officer thus writes: "Whatever may be said about regular habits, exercise, clothing, and diet, I am quite convinced of one thing, and that is to give a practical interpretation to the old motto, '*festinâ lente*' or '*mors*by,' in other words, 'meet the coming disease—a stitch in time saves nine.' If Diarrhœa attacks myself, my family, or my brother officers—European or Native—or any of the Sowars, I at once—and I work in perfect accord with our surgeon and native doctor—bring out FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE, or rather I should say I used to, as now nearly all doctor themselves, and few march without a bottle of 'Hathi Sahib's Diwa.' Mr. Freeman's Trade Mark being an Elephant, the Native Officers and Sowars always call him the 'Hathi Sahib.' I have no hesitation in stating that I regard Freeman's Chlorodyne as the most valuable medicine yet introduced into India, in that it only undertakes to cure certain diseases, and not, as some profess, to cure every malady flesh is heir to. As certain imitations are vended in some parts of India, it is always well to see that you get FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE, which has on the outside the name and the trade mark, an Elephant. As an instance of its popularity, I may mention that several Zemindars that I am acquainted with keep a stock on their Zemindarees and distribute it gratuitously to the Ryots."

Sole Wholesale Agent for India:
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.
And to be obtained at all Stores throughout India.
Reject Substitutes, insist on having the "Hathi Sahib's dhwa."
Manufactured by the sole inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmacist, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.
SOLD IN BOTTLES AT 12 ANNAS, Rs. 1/8, Rs. 2/8, Rs. 6, & Rs. 10.
Testimonials from most eminent medical men accompany each bottle.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—Freeman's Chlorodyne is now largely employed in the Tropics for the treatment of this epidemic malady, and a separate paper is wrapped round each bottle containing concise and explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera by Freeman's Original Chlorodyne. Mr. Freeman takes this opportunity of thanking his Anglo-Indian friends and supporters for circulating these Directions at Fairs, in Camps, and large religious gatherings. As an Antispasmodic and Sedative for the relief of pain, and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence, or such gratifying results, as Freeman's Original Chlorodyne. Tic-doloreux Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart, or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, vol. ii., p. 363, recommends in the treatment of Colic, Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an Antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

SNAKE BITES.—Freeman's Chlorodyne is now fast superseding Eau-de-luce for the treatment of Snake bites.

In Colds, Influenza, and Ague, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one, to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

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NOIRINE,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING
A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

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To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.
"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new." (Signed) H. CLEVELAND.

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Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

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DEKHO! HAVE YOU TRIED

YORKSHIRE RELISH?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!!

When the Col. Sahib asked what there was for Khana, the Khitmatghar answered, "Acha Khanah Sahib, Morghee Cutlets aur Yorkshire Relish."
It is just what you want to enable you to relish your food in India, especially in hot weather and when camping out.
With either Cold or Hot Meat, Poultry, &c., it is incomparable!
If you go to England, you will find it is the most popular Sauce of the day.
Over 6,000,000 Bottles sold Annually!
Instruct your Khansamah to obtain it, and you will be delighted with the piquancy of the Soups, Stews, Curries, Bhat and Morghee Cutlets.
The Bawarchi uses, and prefers Yorkshire Relish to all other Sauces.
SOLD BY ALL STORES & RETAIL MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
IN BOTTLES AT 6d., 1s., & 2s. EACH.

It is one of the most celebrated of the well-known Household Specialties of
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., OF LEEDS.

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YORKSHIRE RELISH—known all over the Indian Empire.

Warranted pure and free from any injurious ingredient.
This Cheap and Excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes most delicious.
The most cultivated culinary connoisseurs in India have awarded the palm to the YORKSHIRE RELISH, on the ground that neither its strength nor its piquancy is overpowering, and that its invigorating zest by no means impairs the normal flavour of the dishes to which it is added. Employed either *au naturel* as a fillip to Chops, Steaks, Game, Salads, or Cold Meats, or used in combination by a skilful Bawarchi in concocting Soups, Stews, Ragouts, Curries, or Gravies for Fish and made dishes.
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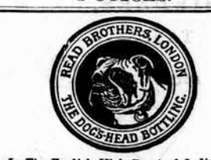

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ARE A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
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These COMFITS contain exactly all the active principles of Dr. GIBERT's only genuine Depurative Iodurated Syrup. By reason of their small volume they are of an extremely easy and agreeable use. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes. Constitute the best, the most efficacious and the most economical of known depuratives.
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HYGEIA BOOTS.
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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.
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Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.
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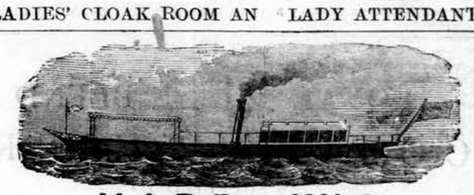

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, &c., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
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A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEARING IT OUT OR DUST.
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OLD IRISH WHISKY.

The immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

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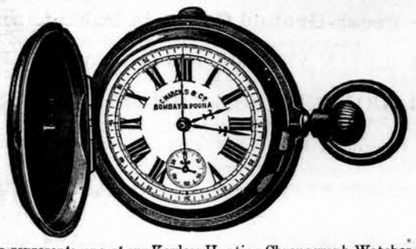

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The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
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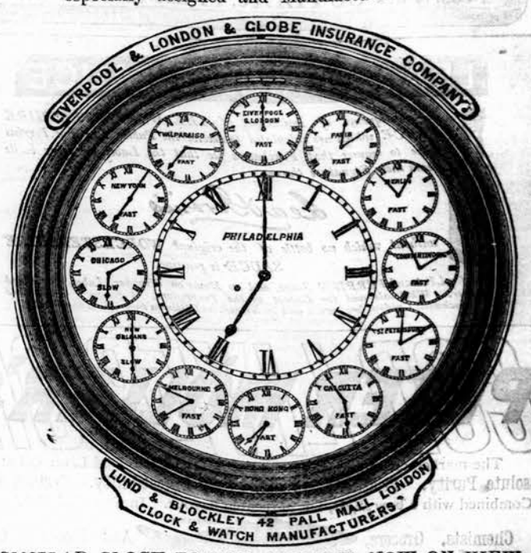

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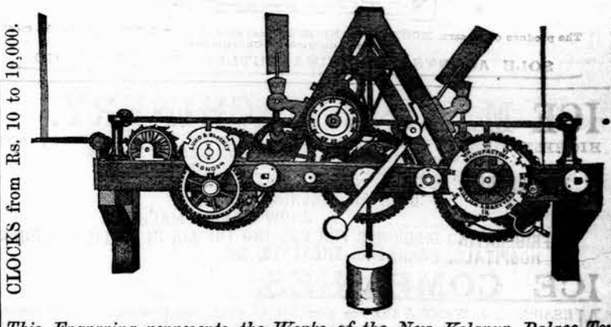

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